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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Arrival of the Rebel Commissioners at Fortress Monroe.

Secretary Seward in waiting to Receive Them.

An Interview on the Waters of the James.

Probable Close of the Conference Yesterday.

Developments Anxiously Awaited.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 2, via BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

Messrs. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and Judge CAMPBELL, the Confederate Peace Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, in Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's special dispatch steamer, the *Mary Martin*.

Secretary SEWARD was on board the steamer *River Queen* waiting to receive them.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Commissioners both steamers proceeded to an anchorage in the stream, side by side.

At this writing, a quarter past 5 o'clock, as the *Louisiana* leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

THE CONFERENCE PROBABLY ENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The extraordinary conference at Fortress Monroe, which for the past two days has fixed the attention of the whole country, has come to a close.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD are understood to be on their way to Washington, and, doubtless, by this time, Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL have returned to the rebel capital.

What transpired at this meeting remains, of course, a secret with the participants, and all speculation on the subject is the merest folly. Imagination has in this meeting, its circumstances, and results, ample scope and verge, and conjecture in regard thereto takes here probably much the same diverse directions it does with you. That the conference will result in an immediate cessation of hostilities, is certainly too much to believe; but it would certainly be unwarrantable to predict that it will have proved entirely fruitless.

FROM CITY POINT.

Arrival of So-Called Rebel Peace Commissioners—Their Unexpected Detention at City Point—Escaped Union Prisoners from Columbia, S. C.—Change of Executive Officers in the United States Sanitary Commission—A Deserter Acquitted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

City Point was in a state of unusual excitement yesterday, owing to the arrival of the rebel Commissioners of Peace—(if they prove to be such)—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, JAMES CAMPBELL, and R. M. HUNTER, of Virginia. From early morning—in spite of the admirably private and noiseless manner in which everything is conducted here—the folks had somehow got it among them that the arrival was to take place; but, as no one seemed to know exactly when or how, it was amusing to see how pertinacious and eager many kept throughout the day, upon every arrival by train from the front, or by steamboat down the river. At last, at about 7 o'clock P. M., they came in by the train, were conveyed at once to the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General, and thence went on board the General's flag-boat *M. Martin*.

It was expected that early this morning they would take their departure down the river, but up to this time of writing—midnight of the 1st—the *Martin* is still at her station. This has, of course, given rise to all sorts of speculations; many wondering whether these gentlemen have, after all, come here in any authoritative capacity to act; and and whether their visit is not going to terminate here. Most assuredly if they do not come empowered to talk of peace on the broad basis of the integrity of the Union and the everlasting eradication of slavery, (and nobody imagining that they do so, either from the rebel Government or people,) it is difficult to conceive what practical end they can propose to themselves in seeking a parley with our Government. I caught a glimpse of the lions this morning, on board the *Martin*. One was a very thin, spare man, who was pointed out as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, pacing the after-deck, thoughtfully, in company with a stout, burly figure, said to be HUNTER of Virginia. We are so accustomed to see renowned men at all hours, from our unassuming Lieutenant-General downward—any one of whom would create a mob in the North by showing themselves, that the anxiety to see these new-comers from rebeldom was quite remarkable.

I had yesterday the pleasure of meeting and conversing with Capt. SAMUEL ELDER, First United States Heavy Artillery, and Lieut. EGAN, of the same, who escaped with others, fourteen in number, from the rebel prisons at Columbia, S. C., and passed through a series of almost miraculous adventures and escapes. Both these gentlemen corroborate all that your correspondent, H. J. W., so graphically laid before the world, respecting the horrible sufferings of our men in the prisons of Andersonville; indeed, they say that not one thousandth part of the actual horrors have been told. Wherever they went, the poor negro was their friend, incurring deep risks to afford them food and shelter; and when they were too closely watched to admit this, at least concealing all knowledge of them from their enemies. They declared that, even now there is not one man in ten, throughout the revolted States, who know of, or believe, the kind treatment they receive on entering our lines, under the order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The rebel authorities are accustomed, whenever it answers their purpose, to conscript the miscreants deserting from us into their lines. Deserters from their side do not know but what we break faith similarly with them; and they, therefore, ask themselves the very reasonable question, why, after fighting four years on one side, they should now turn round and fight on the other. These officers are sure that if the rebel armies only *knew* that, in laying down their arms and coming quietly back into the Union, they would not be liable to conscription, but treated as kindly as we really treat them, the whole organized forces of the rebellion would crumble immediately into nothing. If our guns could only shoot GRANT's celebrated order perpetually into the enemy's ranks, instead of cast-iron, I believe that each corps would be demoralized, them more than ten 100-pounders. But, hard as the adamantine walls of falsehood and prejudice may be, the national cannon has certainly, of late, been making some pretty large holes, by which to admit the light of truth.

Dr. W. F. SWALM, late Executive Officer of the United States Sanitary Commission here, under Dr. ALEX. MCDONALD, has just joined the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, and his former post is now filled by Capt. ISAAC HARRIS, who has been a faithful attaché of the Sanitary Commission almost since its formation; directing and partaking of those laborious and highly dangerous duties often connected with what is called the "Field Relief Service," the successful performance of which—if expended upon purely military movements—would entitle any officer to just promotion.

It was Capt. HARRIS, for instance, who, during the Summer campaign of 1864, followed up SHERIDAN's eventful movements, with all his wagons and trains, from Brandy Station through Belle Plain, Fredericksburgh, and Port Royal, to the White House. Not only sharing the soldiers' dangers in their almost daily conflicts with the enemy, but ever ready with those aids and comforts for the wounded and dying, which depended on him alone. During the five or six days following the 23d June, and occupied by SHERIDAN in moving from the White House, to this place, it was one continuous skirmish between him and the enemy, in which the trains of the Commission were necessarily much exposed, and received some damage. When at Windmill Point—some twenty miles distant from City Point—Capt. HARRIS, without any escort whatever, and through an enemy's country of which he knew nothing, made a bold dash for this place, and, after many and great labors, arrived safely with his 16 wagons, 61 horses, abundance of invaluable stores for our suffering men, and found thirty men, all as dependent upon his sagacity, nerve and energy, for their lives, as if he were leading them in the field of battle. This gentleman's case only goes to show the amount of hard and even dangerous labor which this institution is constantly requiring of its employés, to carry out practically the noble work they have undertaken, and these are meritorious facts to be kept before the public.

One of our batch of deserters has just been acquitted by the General Court-martial, of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS is President here. This man WRIGHT, although thrown into company, and, for a long time, associated with the gang who availed themselves of JEFF. DAVIS' Order No. 65, gave his name and regiment honestly to the first United States officer he met, but being an invalid, and unable to state his case clearly, it appears that he was, by some misapprehension, thrust among and ironed with the miserable wretches who *did* desert. This case illustrates the pleasing fact that, inexorable as our court-martials may be, they know how to reward as well as punish.

The very cold weather has entirely left us and given way to beautiful Springlike days. I really do hope it will have some effect upon our mail communications, for the folks here know no more of New-York papers, during the last week or ten days, than if they inhabited the Desert of Sahara.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FEB. 2—10 A. M.—The rebel commissioners still here. J. R. H.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Sherman's Campaign—A Movement of the Left Wing up the Savannah—Heavy Rains—Inundation of the Roads—Affairs in Savannah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., *Friday*, Jan. 27, 1865.

THE ARMY MOVING.

The remnant of SHERMAN's army which remained in Savannah, delayed by the recent heavy rain, is now leaving. Gen. GEARY's division, the first to enter the city, by a singular coincidence is the last to leave. The troops are moving up the river on the left bank, with a view of reaching Sister's Ferry—a point thirty-five miles northwest. It is a matter of conjecture whether Gen. SLOCUM will cross the river with his whole force, or leave a portion to make a demonstration on Augusta.

THE ROADS.

Yesterday and to-day have had the effect of drying up the roads to a considerable extent. The heavy rains had rendered them absolutely impassable. Even now the country for twelve miles in the interior of Carolina, east and northeast from this point, is covered with water. The roads leading to the corps on the other side of the river are abandoned for present use. The movement on this side of so large a force was not contemplated in the original plan of the march, but was a step rendered necessary by circumstances.

THE POST.

Gen. GROVER is in full command of the military post. His regiments, belonging to the Second Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, are all here, having arrived in detachments, by steamer. Gen. GROVER's headquarters are besieged by numerous applicants for permits to engage in trade. It is estimated that permits for two million dollars' worth of shipments have already been granted by virtue of "military necessity." Except on this plea, no cargoes can be brought here.

Gen. GROVER states that it is not the intention of the Government to foster trade, but rather to keep it within the strict bounds of military necessity. At this date, no shipments, except for Government purposes, are permitted.

LOYAL MEETING.

An intensely loyal and enthusiastic gathering of the people took place on the 25th inst. Mayor ARNOLD presided, and opened the meeting by a patriotic address.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York; Mr. HYDE, of Boston; Capt. VEALE, of GEARY's Staff, and others, made speeches pertinent to the occasion. The object of the day was more particularly to return the thanks of the city for recent contributions and supplies. Great feeling and interest were manifested.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

Col. J. CONDIT SMITH has been appointed Superintendent of Railroads centering in Savannah. Gen. MCCALLUM, who was here a few days ago, has announced the intention of the Government to rebuild and repair certain railroads in Georgia and Carolina, necessary for military purposes.

THE CAMPAIGN

just commenced, bids fair to exceed in interest and importance any yet entered upon by Gen. SHERMAN. Whether its main object be Richmond or Charleston—whether this latter city or Columbia be the point aimed at now—the end desired exceeds in importance anything attempted heretofore by this army. If successful, Gen. SHERMAN will stand foremost among the heroes which this war has produced.

HUGUENOT.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Deflection of Prominent Rebel Generals.

Generals Chalmers, Morrow and Roddy Abandon the Rebel Cause.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Paducah correspondent of the *Democrat* says Gen. CHALMERS, in a speech at Corinth in the early part of January, accused Gen. HOOD of selling him out; expressed the opinion that the Confederacy had gone under; told his men they could do as they pleased, he should have nothing more to do with them, but should quit and try to save the remainder of his property.

It is also stated that the rebel Gen. MORROW sent a message to a personal friend in the Union army stating that he had lost all faith in the rebel leaders, and wished to surrender himself to the Federal commander. He is now waiting near Corinth to ascertain what terms can be granted to an officer of his rank voluntarily returning to his allegiance.

The noted Gen. RODDY is also said to have applied for pardon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE DRAFT AND NEW-YORK.

The Committee of Supervisors from New-York have been engaged all day with the War Department in regard to the draft. They have succeeded thus far in getting a reduction in the State of twenty-five per cent., but the Committee think that there ought to be a further reduction, and are earnestly endeavoring to bring it about.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Senate will to-morrow probably agree to Mr. WILSON's amendments to the Conscription Act, the principal one of which allows a drafted person to obtain a substitute from among those enrolled.

THE KELLEY AND FIELD AFFAIR.

The Select Committee, who are engaged in investigating the facts in regard to the Kelley and Field affair, met this morning for the purpose of making their report. They adjourned to meet again on Tuesday.

TREASURY CLERKS NO HIGHER PAY.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day struck out of the General Appropriation Bill the provision for increasing the pay of Treasury Clerks.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day disposed of the proposition to tax petroleum. They decided not to increase the tax on the manufactured article, which is now twenty cents. On the crude, which is now not taxed at all, they have imposed six cents.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Tobacco is not to be taxed in the leaf. Cigars will probably be taxed by the pound, and not by the thousand. The committee expect to be able to report by Monday or Tuesday next.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee to-day had under consideration again the Albany bridge case. By general consent it was postponed for two weeks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

ATTORNEY'S FEES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

It appears from an official report of the War Department, that the amount of attorney's fees paid since June last is $23,500, of which $5,000 was paid from the habeas corpus appropriation; the remainder from the contingency appropriation of the army. There were $1,000 paid for the defence of D. L. Phillips, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, to Browning & Bushnell; $500 to Grimshaw & Williams, and $1,500 to John Blackburn in the same case; $1,500 to Ewing & Hunter, in the case of Edson B. Olds *vs.* Gov. Tod; $500 to Thomas J. Alexander, for the defence of Gen. Cameron; $500 each to B. F. Hoffman and Henry F. Page, in the case of The United States *vs.* Gov. Tod; and $500 to H. H. Hunter, in the case of Old. Edwards Pierrepont, in the Kohnstamm case, received $5,250; John P. Hale $2,000, and John A. Bingham, in the Hammond case, $2,000.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED OFFICERS.

Fifty-three rebel officers, who were captured by Gen. SHERMAN, have arrived here from Savannah. Among them are Gen. G. P. HAMILTON, a large number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and several naval officers, all of whom have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GRATUITY TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House bill to pay the five surviving soldiers of the Revolution a gratuity of $300 each, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union)—I move to take up the Senate bill in relation to the Enrollment act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union)—I would inquire if that will interfere with the unfinished business, which is the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States.

Mr. WILSON—No, it will not; we can get through with this very soon. The draft comes off next month, and it is very important to pass the bill. It will do a great deal to encourage enlistments.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Missouri, (Union,) appealed to Mr. WILSON to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

This was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE OHIO BRIDGE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to bridge the Ohio River at Louisville was made the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which was made the special order for Monday next at 1 o'clock.

THE PAY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the pay of army chaplains, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) called up the resolution, offered by him a few days since, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the employment of detectives, and whether any instructions were given to such detectives to inquire into the business matters of any member of Congress, &c., which was passed.

THE BILL TO REIMBURSE MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON wished to call up the bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted upon the consideration of the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the Military Academy Bill, and appoint a committee of conference to meet a similar committee from the House.

The motion was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will make a similar motion in the case of the Deficiency Bill, on which the old controversy is still pending.

This motion was also carried.

The joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion was then taken up.

The question then occurred on Mr. TEN EYCK's motion to strike out the word "Louisiana," so as to exempt that State from the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) took the floor in advocacy of the proposed amendment. He held that there had been a fair election in Louisiana.

Mr. WADE—Who ordered that election?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Gen. BANKS issued an order inviting the people to go into an election.

Mr. WADE—I want to know if the request of Gen. BANKS was not equal to a command?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would satisfy the Senator from Ohio on the subject before he got through.

He was then interrupted by Mr. POWELL, who inquired if the military authorities in Louisiana had not issued orders prescribing the qualification of voters in the State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied, that the Constitution of the State of Louisiana was adopted as a rule of prescribing the qualifications of voters, except that the military authorities issued an order allowing citizens of Louisiana, in the United States army and navy, to vote. There were only eight hundred and eight of these, out of eleven thousand four hundred and fourteen votes cast, and a separate registry had been made of these votes. Mr. DOOLITTLE quoted from Gen. BANKS' letter, to show that the election in Louisiana was not controlled by Federal office-holders, and that out of the entire vote cast, all the voters but about five hundred were citizens of the State before the war began. He then adverted to the fact that the highest vote ever cast in Louisiana was 51,000. Of these, 40,000 had gone into the rebel army, leaving 11,000—nearly equal to the difference between the highest vote and the number who enlisted or were conscripted into the rebel army. In reply to the animadversions of Mr. WADE, yesterday, upon the President's Proclamation, Mr. DOOLITTLE said: Every person must know that there must be some form of government in these States. If, with our armies, we enter into a State or country, and take possession of it by military power, some form of government must be established—military, of course, in the first instance. The civil government is displaced by the military power. *Inter arma silent leges* is an old Roman maxim. When the people become so far obedient to their loyalty to the Government, which thus assumed by military power to put down insurrection, an attempt may be made to surrender the military power and to reëstablish the civil administration by the people themselves. For a time the Government may be of a certain mixed character, both of the civil and military power, each leaning upon the other. As the thing progresses and grows still further, the military power can be more and more withdrawn, and still greater power and authority can be given to the civil administration and the civil officers of the Government. Now, sir, what is the actual state of the case in relation to Louisiana? When we first captured New-Orleans, and by our forces took possession of the rivers and lands adjoining, there conld be no Government but that of a military character. But, sir, after an experience of one, two or three years, the people became so well satisfied of the great mistake of going into rebellion against the Government of the United States, and the necessity of submitting to its authority and jurisdiction, that they began to come back to their allegiance to the Government, and were willing to join in the organization of the civil Government of the State, and resume their relations to the Government of the United States, and accordingly we find that when asked to do so, eleven thousand four hundred of the loyal citizens of that State join in the organization of a new constitution, which is submitted to the people, and adopted by them, and a Legislature of Louisiana and other officers are chosen by virtue of it, and the whole machinery of civil administration is put into full operation in that State. By virtue of the authority of that constitution, they now have their own Government and their own Legislature. They are making municipal laws and regulations for themselves, and their courts are sitting every day in judgment upon the rights of individuals under the authority of the new constitution. All the relations of life are being regulated under the authority of the new constitution. I tell my friend from Ohio that nearly ninety thousand slaves have had their fetters knocked from their limbs, which were not reached by the Emancipation Proclamation; and then freedom is given by that very constitution which he would undertake to trample under his feet as a military usurpation and a miserable farce. Can he stand up in the face of this country when Louisiana presents herself in the attitude of a free State, knocking off the fetters of ninety thousand slaves, which the Emancipation Proclamation did not reach, for they were excepted in it. Can he stand before the country and deny to Louisiana her right to representation here—her right to be heard as one of the free States of this Union in voting upon the Constitutional amendment which we have submitted to the States for their ratification?

Mr. WADE—Will the Senator allow me for a moment?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—If he will make his remarks very brief I will yield.

Mr. WADE—Then I will not say anything.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Well, that is better still. [Laughter.] I can very well understand why the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) is opposed to recognizing this free Constitution of Louisiana. This free constitution sets free nearly ninety thousand slaves. But I did not expect that the Senator from Ohio would object to it for that reason. Among others, I expected that the Senator from Ohio and the friends of freedom on this floor, would take the free States by the hand, one after another, as they presented themselves here, and welcome them in to the family of free States. I did not expect this from the Senator from Kentucky. He could consistently oppose it, for he is opposed to emancipation. He is opposed to the adoption of the free Constitution of Louisiana—opposed to allowing Louisiana to vote on the Constitutional amendment which they have submitted to the States, and whose vote may be necessary to its ratification. It requires, as I am informed, twenty-seven votes—the votes of the legislatures of twenty-seven different States—to ratify the Constitutional amendment; and by no cyphering of mine, Mr. President, can I see how they are to be obtained, unless you allow the Legislature of Louisiana—the free State of Louisiana—to express her voice on that subject. Is the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) prepared to prevent that. Go, tell it to the free people of this country, that upon the floor of the Senate, the Senator from Ohio, who has been looked upon as the champion of freedom, that he now takes a position side by side with the Senator from Kentucky, to denounce as a military usurpation and a miserable farce the adoption of a free Constitution by the people of Louisiana. Mr. DOOLITTLE contended further, that what is contained in the President's Proclamation about one-tenth of the people of a State forming a civil Government, was only a suggestion thrown out by him. If Louisiana and Tennessee were not States of this Union, how could Mr. JOHNSON be declared the Vice-President of the United States?

Mr. SUMNER called Mr. DOOLITTLE's attention to the fact that the Vice-President is not required to be a citizen of a particular State, but only of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that the question before the Senate was not whether Louisiana was a State in the Union, or was not, though he believed she was as much a State as Ohio. He would be in favor of admitting the Congressional delegation from that State, if it was shown they were elected according to law. But he did not think the electoral vote of any State not represented in Congress should be counted in the joint committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) said at the proper time he would offer an amendment which he thought covered the whole subject. It was not in order now, but he would read it and offer it when it was in order. It declared that,

Whereas, Certain States, Tennessee and Louisiana among others, had been in a state of rebellion against the Government; and

Whereas, The President had issued a proclamation authorizing the resumption of civil government in these States; and

Whereas, The loyal inhabitants of these States had chosen Presidential electors at the late election, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the validity of said electors; and

Whereas, It is well understood that the result of said election of electors in Tennessee and Louisiana will not affect the result; if it is inexpedient to determine the question of the validity of the election in Tennessee and Louisiana; and if, in counting the vote in joint convention, the result shall be declared as it is without these votes, and as it would be with them; that said votes be excluded in either case.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the Civil Government of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Navy's Amnesty Proclamation, &c. In reply to some remarks of Mr. DOOLITTLE, he said, Herod the King once ordered the slaughter of every first-born child.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union.)—Will my friend allow me to correct him?

Mr. POWELL.—Certainly.

Mr. COWAN.—My reading of the Scriptures is to the effect that Herod ordered the slaughter of all children under two years old, and not of the first-born. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL.—Well, I don't know about that, but I think I am right. [Laughter.] But my friend, the reporter, knows more about Scripture than I do, and he will put it down as it is in the text. [Laughter.]

Mr. TEN EYCK's motion to strike out Louisiana was voted on and disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane, (Md.,) Lane, (Kansas,) Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ten Eyck, Van Winkles, Wiley—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Merrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wright—23.

Mr. LANE, of KANSAS, (Union,) moved to amend the joint resolution by striking out the preamble.

The motion was negatived—Yeas 12, Nays 30.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment as a substitute, declaring that the people of no State declared to be in insurrection shall be qualified to choose Presidential Electors until such insurrection shall be suppressed, or until said State shall be represented in Congress.

Mr. HARRIS offered as an amendment to Mr. COLLAMER's amendment the proposition referred by him in a previous part of this report, and on it demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 12; nays, 31.

The amendment of Mr. COLLAMER was then read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it went too far. It was too sweeping. It left it in the power of the President to prevent the casting of the vote of any State by simply declaring the State to be in insurrection. He hoped the Senate would adhere to the original proposition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Democrat,) hoped Mr. COLLAMER's proposition would be voted down, and that the resolution, as reported by Mr. TRUMBULL, would be adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER explained his proposition.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said it was his intention to vote for the admission of the Senators from Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, whenever they presented themselves. He would inquire if Mr. COLLAMER's amendment would affect this question in any way.

Mr. COLLAMER replied it would not. He did not believe any law was necessary to enable the States now in rebellion to resume their relation to the Government. Congress could admit Senators and Representatives from such States without any law on the subject.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) asked Mr. COLLAMER if he would receive Senators from States with which commercial intercourse is prohibited.

Mr. COLLAMER replied that he would admit Senators from any State whose civil government had been reorganized.

Mr. COWAN expressed the opinion that no legislation or proclamation was necessary, to enable a State to resume its relations to the Government. The President had issued his proclamation of non-intercourse in consequence of insurrection in certain States. When that insurrection ceased, the provisions of the proclamation had no further reference to the State or States in which the insurrection so ceased.

Mr. JOHNSON said if the rebels threw down their arms to-morrow, they would be in the Union, and we had no right to declare them out of the Union now. While he was speaking, a very singular condition of things existed. The President sends a very respectable citizen to Richmond, to know upon what terms this insurrection shall cease upon the part of the disloyal. What did he do? He was said to have returned. While there, he had an interview with the rebel authorities. He goes back again in a Government vessel. Before he went back he had an interview with the President. What was the result? We don't know, but we can speculate. Suppose in that interview he had informed the President of the United States that the rebels are willing to lay down their arms and come back into the Union at once; that they are willing to admit that slavery is either actually abolished by the President's proclamation, or practically is to the extent that our arms have gone, and that they are willing to leave the decision of the effect of the proclamation over such portion of the slaves as have not come into the possession of the military authorities to the courts. The President has agreed to that himself. Suppose they are willing further to assent to any Constitutional amendment as to slavery that may be adopted. The President has no right to carry on the war one hour after such terms are complied with. Every man killed in battle after their willingness to return on these conditions, would be murdered willfully.

After some further remarks by Mr. JOHNSON,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke in favor of his amendment proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty. He said his reason for offering it was that we would have accounts with other nations to adjust when this war was over, and because we should not be deluded as to the strength of our vessels nor guns, nor persuaded by newspaper articles into the belief that we are a great naval Power. This amendment was not introduced on his own judgment, nor was it hastily drawn, but was prepared after deliberation and consultation with the first of the navy.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said the Committee on Naval Affairs had considered a bill to establish a Board of Admiralty, and had concluded to report unfavorably thereon.

Mr. DAVIS said, when he saw a purpose to smother that bill, he moved his amendment. The changes and increase of our navy had, during the last four years, been made under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy and his irresponsible Assistant Secretary, who was the real and actual Secretary of the Navy. The result was, we were taught to believe we were a great naval Power. While it was officially stated we had 671 vessels and 2,385 guns, he maintained that, in fact, we had only 132 vessels and 1,069 guns to efficiently engage with any foreign naval Power if war was declared to-morrow. He condemned the double-enders, whose machinery was all exposed, and spoke of the uselessness of other vessels in a contest with a first-class Power. In proposing a Board of Admiralty he adhered to the idea of the unity of the Executive, surrounded by responsible advisers without whose recommendation and knowledge nothing can be done; and this board, he proposed, should be headed by Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. Had such a board been heretofore in existence we should have been saved from the mortification of repeated failures. The contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was a drawn battle; nobody was whipped; and yet, without consulting naval officers and obtaining the opinion of professional men, the Department, taking the model of the *Monitor*—a cheese box with two guns—had expended thirteen millions of dollars on that type of vessel. The Department had smoothed over its failures in contracts, and had wasted the public money in extravagant experiments.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the gentleman was most unfortunate in the amendment he had submitted to this bill, which was nothing more or less than that this Congress and the Navy Department should throw away all the teachings of experience at home and abroad, and, by taking a retrograde step, place our naval affairs where they were a century ago. The Committee on Naval Affairs several days ago asked leave to submit and have printed their report, covering a mass of documentary evidence on the subjects referred to by the gentleman, but the House refused the request. The committee had had seventy sittings, and had examined all the facts and statistics, with a view to separating the wheat from the chaff, and taking the true from the absolutely false. He quoted British authorities to show that such a board in England was unpopular, uncertain, and inefficient to provide for all the exigencies of war. Speeches in Parliament, and articles in magazines, had condemned it as a failure. In France, a better system was followed, founded on individual responsibility. In our naval organization, each chief of bureau was directly responsible to the head of the department, who was not hampered by their divided action. The system proposed by the gentleman had been tried here over and over again, and had been cast aside because it had proved inefficient, irresponsible and uncertain. The gentleman had a double purpose; for, he discussed but for a short time his proposition, while he devoted at least an hour in descanting on the faults and failures of the Navy Department. It was scarcely necessary to remind the House that when the rebellion broke out, the insurgents had possession of the country from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande; the rebels took two of the five navy yards, one of them the one at Norfolk, the most important of all, at which they captured some ships, besides over two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance. At that time the entire navy consisted of 40 vessels, one-half of them out of commission; only 23 were left for service abroad; so that only four were available for home service. The Secretary of the Navy, pressed by the necessity of the case, had gathered the most efficient vessels to meet the instant requirements of the war. Starting with four vessels only, the number was increased in nine months to 226; the next year between three and four hundred, the year following to 580, and at the end of the fourth year to 671. The vessels built were not built in one place, of one size, nor for one war, as the gentleman had stated, but for different branches of the service. Commissions had been summoned from time to time, and other means taken to ascertain the best way of capturing certain points or of constructing vessels and machinery. The history of the world did not show such a gigantic performance in constructing a navy as was exhibited in this country. Reforms had been effected in ships and ordnance, and by the embodiment of an American idea in building monitor vessels of a different form from those found in any other part of the globe, we had achieved the most brilliant victories of the navy. He replied at length to Mr. DAVIS' strictures on the navy.

The three hours and a half of the session was consumed by Messrs. DAVIS and RICE in their speeches, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the New-York Legislature.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

The following is the vote of the Assembly on the resolution ratifying the action of Congress on the Slavery Prohibition Amendment:

AYES—Messrs. Andrus, Angel, Bemis, Biddlecom, Bonham, Brandreth, A. A. Brown, J. W. Brown, Brunson, Carpenter, Cole, Collins, N. Clark, Close, Crandell, Crowell, Edgerton, Edwards, Godfrey, Gleason, Green, Hasbrouck, Hollis, Howard, Hulse, Humphrey, S. H. Hungerford, Kellogg, Lapham, Lee, Lewis, Lord, McCall, Murray, Olcott, Oliver, Palmer, G. Parker, J. L. Parker, Penfield, Perry, Pitt, Post, Rankin, Redding, Reed, Richardson, Rogers, Rouse, Root, Sanford, Severance, Sumner, Shaw, Shepard, Sherman, Speaker, E. S. Smith, Spear, Squires, Stafford, Stanford, Stewart, Strong, Tillinghast, Tollman, Toplif, Van Buren, Webster, Wilbur, Ward, Worth—72.

NOES—Messrs. Bookstaver, Blauvelt, Burdit, Burns, Cooper, Cutting, Chapman, Cramer, Eldridge, Fonda, Gingham, Hallenbeck, O. M. Hungerford, Ingraham, Keegan, Langner, Loutrel, Lyons, Malloy, McConnell, McDonald, McNeil, Murray, Nickerson, Ridgeway, Robertson, Salmon, Sammons, Subacker, Sherwood, Schultz, J. L. Smith, Stannard, Talman, Turner, Vandersee, Vedder, Ward, Weaver, Weiler—40.

Mr. PENFIELD was the only Democrat voting in the affirmative.

The following is the vote of the Senate on the same proposition:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angel, Bailey, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Hoyt, Hobbs, Julian, Laimbeer, Low, Strong and Williams.

NOES—Messrs. Aliabeo, Beach, Chrystie, Cozans, Fields, Murphy, Shafer and Woodruff.

When the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery passed the Assembly, this afternoon, a salute of one hundred guns was fired by order of Adjutant-Gen. IRVINE.

The Amendment Passed by Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, this afternoon, unanimously passed the bill ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Ratification of the Amendment by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

The Senate of Maryland to-day passed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery in concurrence with the action of the House previously reported.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Friday, Feb. 3.

Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted a ill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

The Western Virginia Legislature Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

WHEELING, W. Va., Friday, Feb. 3.

The Congressional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was unanimously ratified by both branches of the Western Virginia Legislature, to-day.

Capture of a Part of Mosby's Gang.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

The 8 o'clock train last evening from Harper's Ferry brought up 110 rebel prisoners, who were landed at the Relay, and thence sent by special train to Washington. They belonged to MOSBY's gang, and were captured during a recent raid by that redoubtable horse thief upon our lines in the Shenandoah Valley while Gen. SHERIDAN was absent on a reconnoissance. They thought to catch our men napping. All of the prisoners are in wretched condition, and nearly a dozen were so terribly frost-bitten about the feet and legs that they could scarcely walk. These "Johnnies" say they are tired and sick of the war, and are glad to get out of it even as prisoners.

The Sanitary Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.

The famous "Sanitary" sack of flour belonging to Mr. GRIDLEY, which was sold and resold at Nevada, Cal., till it realized $165,000, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, changed hands twenty-times, at public auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, to-day, realizing $3,775, in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphan Home. The sale will be continued to-morrow, after which the sack will be taken to New-York.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

A dispatch from Omaha, Feb. 2, says that a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg several days, but the garrison is too small to attack them. They attacked the fort, burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse, containing a large amount of corn, hay and provisions.

The station, consisting of several outbuildings, was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies were also destroyed. An entire train was captured west of Fort Laramie within a week. One man was killed. The telegraph being down, the particulars of the attack on the fort at Julesburgh are not yet known.

From New-Orleans and Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 3.

The steamer *Henry Ames* brings New-Orleans dates to the 28th ult.

Admiral LEE and staff arrived at New-Orleans on the flag-ship *Black Hawk*.

Cotton less active. Sales 150 bales, at 70c., good ordinary, 73½c; strict middling, 80c. Receipts of the week ending 26th, 2,727 bales. Exports, 3,590 bales. Stock on hand, including on shipboard, 5,474 bales. Sugar, 22½c.@22¾c. Molasses, $1 05@$1 20.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3, 1865.

$500	U.S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅜	100	N. Y. Cen	104⅛
2,000	do	109⅜	300	do	s10 104⅛
25,000	do	109⅜	100	do	s30 104
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	108⅞	100	do	104⅛
20,000	do new iss.	108	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅜
15,000	do new iss.	108⅛	300	do	91
20,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	101	100	do	91⅛
10,000	do	b10 101	200	do	w. s. 91⅜
1,000	La. State 6s	60	900	P., Ft. W. & C.	91
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	150	200	do	s10 91
10,000	Mo. State 6s	65	400	do	91⅜
50,000	O. & Miss. C.	26⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	64⅜
4,000	Bud. R. 2d S. F. B	105	900	Erie Railway	69⅜
1,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 2d	112	200	do	s20 69
8,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	104	300	do	s9 69⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	200	do	69⅜
5,000	Erie 5th M. Bs.	100	1000	do	s10 69⅜
100	Canton Co	29	500	do	70
100	do	s20 29	500	do	69⅜
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co	153	200	do	s10 70⅜
100	Ashburton Coal	15	400	do	70⅜
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	s30 44⅜	500	do	70⅝
100	do	45⅛	100	do	s10 70⅜
300	do	45	500	Hudson R. R.	103⅛
100	do	s10 44⅜	400	do	103
300	do	44⅜	80	Reading R.	103
300	do	s10 44⅜	100	do	103⅝
500	do	44⅜	300	do	103⅝
300	do	44⅛	300	do	103⅞
3300	do	s10 44	300	do	104
100	do	44⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1100	do	44	25	do	109⅛
200	do	b30 45	30	Clev. & Pitts	79⅛
600	do	b30 44⅜	500	do	79
100	do	43⅞	200	do	78⅞
200	Mar. Min. Co	11	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s20 61⅜
100	do	11⅛	200	do	62
50	Pac. M. S. C.	b30 282	300	do	s10 62
600	Chi. & N. W.	83	100	do	s10 61⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s C	108⅞	500	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 109⅜
16,000	do new iss.	108⅛	50	do	109⅜
20,000	do new is.	b10 108⅜	100	do	b60 110
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅜	100	do	109
40,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s C	101	200	Clev. & Pitts	s10 79¼
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98	150	Chic. & N. W.	33
5,000	Am. Gold	208	100	do	33¼
100	Mariposa Min	11	100	do	s30 33
100	Cum Coal Pref.	s10 43⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	105⅜	100	do	62⅝
200	do	106⅜	300	do	62¾
600	do	s20 105⅜	100	do	s30 62
3600	Erie Railway	71	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	91⅜
300	do	s30 70⅜	500	do	s10 91⅜
400	do	s10 70⅝	400	do	91⅜
300	do	70⅞	100	do	91⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	103⅜	200	do	s30 91⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 65⅛	400	Pitts., F. W. & C.	92
300	do	65⅜	300	do	s10 92
200	Ill. Cen	117⅛	100	do	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s	106⅛	200	Reading R.	106⅛
	new issue	108⅛	200	do	106⅜
20,000	O. & M. C.	s3 27	400	do	106
10,000	do	27	700	do	s3 106
180	N. Y. C. R.	x-d 105⅜	1500	M. S. & N. I.	65
100	do	105⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 116⅜
100	do	105⅞	100	do	116
700	Erie R.	ex-div 70⅜	200	Cl. & Pitts	x-d 79¼
1400	do	70⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	33⅜
600	do	b3 70⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	91⅜
1400	do	s3 70⅝	100	do	s6 91⅜
600	do	c 70⅝	100	do	91⅜
200	do	s3 70⅜	100	do	b3 91⅜
900	do	70⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	91⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	103⅛	100	do	91⅜
500	do	b3 103⅜	100	Cum. Coal	s10 43⅛
100	do	103⅝	200	do	44
100	do	s5 103⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Rail	ex-div 71	100	M. S. & N. I.	s3 68⅜
400	do	s3 71⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 91⅜
1000	do	s30 70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	s10 33⅛
1200	do	s3 71⅛	100	do	33⅜
200	do	71⅜	300	do	s3 33⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	104	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s10 62½
380	Reading R.	b10 104⅜	1700	Cum. Coal Co.	b3 44⅜
300	do	104⅜	100	do	s3 44⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.	117	1000	do	s10 44⅛
100	do	s3 117	200	do	44
200	Chic. & R. I.	92	100	do	s10 44
200	do	91⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co	b3 10⅞
100	do	s3 91⅜	230	do	b3 11
500	do	s4 91⅜			

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room ranged 2@3 ℔ cent. higher between regular 'Change hours to-day than on Thursday. The sales were 206@205@208 ℔ cent., and after 3 o'clock the speculation was further advanced to 209@209¼ ℔ cent. The excitement about the Rebel Peace Commission was less prominent in the market, and the absence of later news on this subject and the Military movements South, were used to turn the course of prices so suddenly and decidedly upward. The same thing took place last week, in connection with the Railway speculation, on the Stock Exchange, to the point of 220 ℔ cent., followed by a subsequent fall to 203½ ℔ cent.

The Export demand for Gold this week has been inconsiderable. The Customs demand has averaged over $250,000 ℔ day. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail is dull at 109@109½, and Paris f5.18¾@f5.16¼, for Gold. The market for Money is growing easier. Both the near and Western Cities are sending forward large daily remittances.

The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were firm this Afternoon, and the subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan already begin to feel the influence of the new arrangement of the Treasury with Mr. JAY COOKE. He was in the City to-day to designate his Sub-Agents in New-York, who will be the same as under his 5-20 Agency, with the addition of several of the National Banks.

In the Railway Shares there was quite a firm feeling at the early Board; and soon after its adjournment prices were higher on the Street. At the Second Board there was a further advance on New-York Central and Erie, and a good request for the Western lines. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Thursday, the general market leaving off firm. Gold, 209½ ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	77⅞	79⅛
U. S. 5-20's	109	109	Northwest	32	33¼
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	61	63
N. Y. Central	103	106⅜	Rock Island	89⅛	91⅜
Erie	68⅜	71⅛	Fort Wayne	89⅛	91⅜
Hudson	102	103⅜	Cum'land Coal	44⅛	44
Reading	103	104⅜	Quicksilver	86	86
Mich. Southern	63⅛	65½	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Cen	114⅜	117	Ohio & M. Certs	26¼	27

The First National Bank (Sub-Agent for the Popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan) received to-day $210,000 for subscriptions.

The Illinois Central Railroad report of January business is as follows:

Traffic for month	$546,000
Sales of lands	341.000
Collections on lands	276,000

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	112	Commerce	110
Merchants'	116	American Exc.	118
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. Amer.	108
America	135	Irving	106
City	170	Citizens'	106
Phenix	105	Market	102
North River	106	Shoe and Leather	105
National	110	Commonwealth	103
Merchants' Exchange	97	Imp. and Traders'	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93½
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	105	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	101	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '69	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Hud. 7s, R. 2ds, S. F. '85	102	New J. C. 2d	108
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	45
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	102	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Chi. & Alt. Income	59
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	80
Alton & T. H. 1sts	90⅜		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $5,907,888 78; including for Customs, $147,000; Payments, $6,290,029 43; on account of Loan, $60,000; Balance, 27,059,349 81.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $767,549 against $2,925,551 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	502	$194,136		95	$42,393		273	$69,554
Mf. of Cot'n	460	128,998		55	12,929		126	41,423
Mf. of Silk	230	127,609		39	26,174		39	37,295
Mf. of Flax	495	129,164		52	21,794		291	58,876
Miscellan's	786	66,143		224	11,069		8	3,611
Total	2,483	$643,140		475	$114,469		733	$210,158
		114,409						642,140
Total entered		$767,549	Total warehoused		$114,469	Total withdrawn		$852,298

United States Stocks Not Taxable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your cotemporaries, in alluding to the recently rendered and unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—denying the power of a State to tax United States Securities, directly or indirectly—see fit to treat it as though it were the formal expression of an entirely novel and peculiarly dangerous doctrine. Is it anything of the kind? I submit that it is not. Forty-six years ago, this very month, Chief-Justice MARSHALL made an unanswerable exposition of the fundamental law on this vital issue, concluding thus: "We find, then, on just theory, a total failure of this original right to tax the means employed by the Government of the Union for the execution of its powers. *The right never existed.*" Again, "The question is, in truth, a question of supremacy; and *if the right of the States to tax the means employed by the General Government be conceded, the declaration that the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, is empty and unmeaning declamation.*" (See the decision in the case of *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland and others*, 4 Wheaton Reports, 316-437.)

That United States Stocks are "means employed by the General Government for the execution of its powers," cannot be disputed. If a State never had an absolute right to tax such "means to an end," directly, it would seem obvious that it cannot possess such a right, even in the modified and dubious form contended for by our municipal and State authorities.

M. H.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made and drawn at pleasure, as with the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued (to parties desiring) for remittances to any part of the United States.

Gold Coin received on Deposit, and Certificates given for the same, payable on demand.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas, and checks for the proceeds sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

This bank will receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, at par, receiving all 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes, allowing the accrued interest to date of subscription.

Interest on the 7-30s will commence Feb. 15. Interest to that date will be allowed the subscriber, at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

The following table shows the value of the several denominations on each day:

	$100.	$500.	$1,000.
Feb. 4	99 78	$498 90	$997 80
Feb. 6	99 82	499 10	998 20
Feb. 7	99 84	499 20	998 40
Feb. 8	99 86	499 30	998 60
Feb. 9	99 88	499 40	998 80
Feb. 10	99 90	499 50	999 00
Feb. 11	99 92	499 60	999 20
Feb. 13	99 96	499 80	999 60
Feb. 14	99 98	499 90	999 80

The notes on hand for immediate delivery.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

This bank receives subscriptions to the 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN, and has always a large amount of the notes on hand for sale ready for delivery.

These notes are convertible at maturity into 5-20 GOLD-BEARING BONDS, and are a very desirable investment.

Subscribers to this popular Loan will be very liberally dealt with at this bank.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY and DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

All 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes issued by the United States will be received by the Ninth National Bank, and interest allowed to the day of deposit.

They will also be received in payment for the popular 7-30 loan.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has issued the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to—

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, all National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, are authorized to receive subscriptions.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 16 BROADWAY, U. S. Treasury Agent and special agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes, is now receiving subscriptions for this loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities. All five per cent. legal tender notes will be received from subscribers at par, and interest notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUERPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 23.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat nominal, at $11 25 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,700 lbs. Western Yellow on private terms.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at uniform prices.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at irregular figures.

COTTON—Has been pretty freely offered at drooping prices. The inquiry has been very moderate, Middlings, 80c.@81c. ℔ lb.

FISH—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at uniform quotations. Sales since our last amount to 9,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 35@$9 75, chiefly at $9 40@$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 60@$10 85, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 40
Extra State	9 35	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 45	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 60	@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 75	@14 25

Southern Flour is somewhat brisker. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., at $10 35@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in better demand. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Calorific, and $9 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $5 10@$6 15, and Bunch do. at $5 90@$6 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, but held firmly. Sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels ordinary Milwaukee Club, at $2 10 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quiet but steady at $1 87 for old mixed Western, and $1 87@$1 70 for Yellow Jersey. Sales, 4,500 bushels. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been actively buoyant. We quote Western at $1 09@$1 09½; State at $1 08@$1 09; Jersey, at $1 05@$1 07; Canada at $1 04 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have attracted more attention, partly for export, at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and unsettled. New-Orleans, $1 30@$1 50 per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ gal.; Resin, at $15@$27 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $3 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) 47c.; Refined in bond, at 66c.; and do. free, 85c.@86c. ℔ gallon. Sales 1,150 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at easier and drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $36 37½@$36 62½, closing at $36 50 regular for New Mess; $34 37½@$35, closing at $35 37½, regular, for 1863-64 Mess; $35 50@$36 for New Prime Mess; $36 for Tain Mess; $30 50@$31 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,600 bbls. New Mess, February and March delivery, buyer's options, at $37 50@$38; and 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess, same time and options, part at $36 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22½c., the latter rate for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 220 pkgs.; also 30,000 lbs. Pickled Shoulders at 19c. ℔ lb. Bacon is quite heavy. Sales, since our last, 645 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20c.@20½c., Short rib at 20½c.@21c., and long Cut Hams at 20½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate request at 15½c.@16c., chiefly at 15¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls. part at 18¾c.@23¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are heavy; sales 275 bbls. at $26 50@$27 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 45c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 14c.@23½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and unchanged. Stock, 25,432 bags cleaned, with 13,196 bags and 17,086 mats uncleaned East India, against 23,649 bags cleaned, and 1,500 bags uncleaned do. same time last year.

SALT—Has been in limited demand, at about former rates.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, chiefly for export, at 24½c.@24¾c. ℔ lb.; sales 500 bags. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SPICES—Have been in pretty fair demand, and buoyant.

STEARINE—Sales 75,000 lbs. inferior to good, at 18c.@22c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at full prices. Sales since our last comprise 310 hhds. Cuba at 17⅜@22c., and 850 boxes Havana at 18¼c.@19¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand at 23¾c.@28c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 215,000 lbs., at 16c.@16¾c., and 14,000 lbs. grease at 17c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and depressed.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 31 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The demand for Wool in general, throughout the month of January, was active, and more Wool was sold than had been expected—caused, to a large extent, by the decline of the premium on gold. The auction sales of the 25th and 26th ult., of about 500,000 lbs. domestic fleece, about 500 bales of East India (nearly all sold) and 1,500 bales of Mestizo, (of which about half the quanity was sold,) interfered with the regular trade; but the auction prices being fully up to the expectations of those interested, created a firmer feeling, and a slight advance after the auctions, leading to a considerable amount of sales since, and a consequent reduction of stock. The rise of gold since these sales has also interfered with some important transactions. The stock of domestic fleece and pulled Wool has been reduced by the heavy sales. Foreign fine Wools have not met with a lively inquiry, and the largest sales are those by auction; but the imports of this class being very small, the stocks are decreasing gradually. Foreign medium Wools have been in better demand, and the sales of the past month will amount to over 3,000 bales, the most of which were Rabat, Mazagan, good conditioned. The inferior, heavy and faulty kinds have remained neglected. Smyrna, Salonica, Zigal, etc., sold at prices much below cost. The stock is becoming lighter in the absence of new supplies. Foreign low Wools have continued in good request, and new arrivals of desirable kinds find ready sale, as there is but little of the same left on the market; the stock on hand consists principally of inferior and an undesirable class of Wools, and there is also but little left. The accounts from European markets announce a better feeling to exist since the improvement in the money matters there, and prices of Wool are firmer for all low Wools, which have less suffered, but rather improved even in Mestiza (River Plate), with likewise a good demand for same in the markets on the Continent. The prospects for the future of the manufacture of woolens, are represented as favorable, and no indications given for a material decline of wool in general. The imports of wool into New York for the year 1863 were 88,801 bales. 37,347,513 lbs.; in 1863, were 106,841 bales. 46,881,361 lbs.; in 1864, were 115,800 bales. 52,120,036 lbs.; amount for the month ending January 23, 1865, were 4,595 bales, 2,452,694 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ℔ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	95@100
Saxony fleece	90@ 98
Full blood fleece	
Three-fourths blood fleece	
Native and one-fourth blood fleece	93@100
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	105@110
Saxony fleece	95@110
Full blood fleece	
One-half and three-quarter blood fleece	
Native and one-quarter blood fleece	97@105
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	85@100
Full blood fleece	
One-half and three-quarters blood fleece	
Native and one-quarter blood fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	90@100
Unwashed fleece	60@70
Southern unwashed fleece	50@60
Southern unwashed fleece burry	40@50
California.	
Washed fleece	70@90
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@65
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	28@50
Unwashed burry, coarse	25@38
Pulled fine	70@90
Pulled medium	65@75
Pulled common	50@65
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, Extra	85@ 95
New-York City, Superfine	80@ 90
New-York City, No. 1	80@ 76
New-York City, No. 2	20@ 22
Country, Extra	95@1 04
Country, Superfine	92@1 00
Country, No. 1	65@ 77
Country, No. 2	20@ 24
Lambs	84@ 95
Western limed pulled	70@ 80
Southern limed pulled	65@ 70
Tub washed	85@1 15

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 80 hhds. Tallow, at 8s.@10s.; 250 bxs. Bacon, at 10s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 15s.; 250 bxs. Cheese, at 22s. 6d. Also, by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Butter and Cheese, at 45s.@50s. For London—75 bales Hops, at ½d.; 300 half chests Teas, at 12s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer—500 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@5s.; 40 tons Beef, at 25s.; 150 bxs. Bacon, at 35s.; 200 hhds. Tallow, at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; and 100 tcs. Lard, at 20s.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.

Flour Market very dull. Superfine, $9@$10; Extras, $10 12½@$10 37½. WHEAT very dull. Nominal Red, $2 50; White, $1 80@$1 90. MAYLOCK—Yellow, 68c. CRUDE PETROLEUM, 48c.@49c.; Refined in Bond, 68c.@69c.; Free, 88c.@92c. WOOL declining; sales of Fine at 95c.@$1.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA

Borussia	Feb	4..	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	4..	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb.	4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb.	4..	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb.	8..	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb.	15..	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22..	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1..	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March	1..	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4..	New-York	S'ampton.
Borussia	April	1..	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April	15..	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April	29..	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May	13..	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May	27..	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Jan	21	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Jan.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb.	4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb.	11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March	8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March	23	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April	5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Feb.	4.. New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb.	4.. New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb.	18.. New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Costa Rica	Feb.	13.. New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb.	20.. New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb.	23.. New-York	Aspinwalla.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and... 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will deliver three lectures on Europe, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) under the auspices of the young men of that church, viz:

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, *London and Paris.*
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, *Switzerland and Lombardy.*
MONDAY EVENING, Fe

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AN ELEgant country seat at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the highest position, with an extensive water view. The house is large, built of brick and stuccoed, finished in an elegant style, marble mantels, enameled paper, &c., a double parlor, dining room and library on the first floor, six bed-rooms on the second floor, five on the third floor; basement, kitchen and store-rooms below. The grounds are ample, abundance of evergreens, shrubbery, flowers, and vines; a variety of choice fruit trees and grapes, a large vegetable garden and grass lot; coach-house, stable, hennery, ice-house and conservatory. Three sides of the premises bounding on streets are inclosed with a tasty iron rod fence. The facilities of access are very convenient and cheap, by steamer, railroad from Jersey City, or around Staten Island. Inquire of

J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., A BEAUtiful Italian Villa and grounds, located in a very select neighborhood, at West End Station, New-Jersey Railroad, twenty minutes from the city at all hours; the house has fifteen rooms, and is complete in all the requirements of a modern-built first-class suburban residence; has furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, (twenty city lots, fronting on two streets,) are filled with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees, handsomely terraced, &c.; large carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c.; all the improvements were made by days' work, without regard to cost; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; price $20,000; one-half cash. Apply to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 155 Chambers-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st, between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 26x62, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 8 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Juncey Court, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings; a fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. H. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 336 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $8,800; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 983 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 45th and 49th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS and beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Handsomely located, near Peekskill, with fine building sites and view of river; 173 acres, house, barn, orchard, for $70 per acre DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-r om, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 2 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Haven road, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. If applied for soon.

J. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L I—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot No. 112 West 32d-st; house 22 by 38; lot 25 by 100. Also, four-story English basement house 18.6 by 50; lot one-half the block; No. 94 West 25th-st., 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS or J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Greenwich sts., having a front of 50 feet on Greenwich-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—OF THIRTEEN ACRES, buildings and improvements first class, short distance from the city, two minutes walk from depot; fruit of all kinds. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, today, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A VALUAble property, in a desirable location near station at Maplewood, Township of South Orange, New-Jersey, consisting of a tasty cottage, with from one to sixteen acres of land. Apply at drug-store, No. 383 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—PRETTY PLACE, NEAR ORANGE. 1½ acres of ground, handsome house, including furniture, $6,500: no price. Tasty cottage, $1,800. Cottage in Elizabeth, $2,500. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and Irving Kalb-av. cars pass the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 73 Beaver-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 6th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of

EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 162 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square,) 23 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot, half the block. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MACHINERY for sale or to rent. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 132 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 60 Liberty-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHAMpton, Mass., at a bargain. E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 239 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 29 South-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND EIGHT lots of ground, near the cars in Brooklyn, only $6,500. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 225 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Leeay. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 242 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Parkav., near Tompkins-av. Apply to

JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION IN NEW-BRUNSWICK FOR SALE.—Three-story brick-mastic, all modern improvements; two acres of land, green-house and grapery, abundance of rare fruit trees, &c.; in elegant condition; cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. M. H. SMITH, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—PRICE, $3,700—A three-story Philadelphia-brickhouse, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, high ceilings, marble mantels, chandeliers and double sash, containing 11 rooms and cellar-house, 20x36; lot 20x100 feet, grape arbor and shrubbery.

Also, one two-story frame cottage-house, near Myrtle-av., for $1,800; 10 rooms; $600 in cash; balance on mortgage. One two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, 4 lots, 2 grape. One two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, 4 lots, 2 corners and barn, grape vines and shrubbery. Price, $4,000. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 86 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., A three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 20x55x18.9, court-yard in front, a modern house, in good order. To be seen after 2 P M., by permit only. Price, $13,500. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated No. 202 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; house is 20x48, with extension; in first-rate order. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WELL FURnished throughout, a genteel, extra-built house, containing every convenience and improvement, No. 183 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner on the premises, or of Mr. P. MILNE, Jr., No. 13 High-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON GREENEst., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st. Apply to

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Perry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $15,500. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 feet to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 66 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM house, in good order and neighborhood. East 19th-st.; all improvements. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway, from 3½ to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LONACONING FURNACE FOR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY will lease for a term of years, to a good tenant, their IRON FURNACE AND PREMISES at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Md. It is capable of making 70 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week, or 100 tons of Forge Pig. Connected, and to be leased with it, is a large CUPOLA for castings. An extensive coke yard, with five coke ovens, are included in the premises, and a railway of 300 yards communicates with the coal mine. The ore beds, to which railways are also laid, similarly adjoin the premises. So good an opportunity for pursuing this profitable branch of industry is rarely offered, and parties are invited to visit and examine the premises. All further information can be had by inquiring, personally or by writing, at the office of the Company, No. 19 South-st, Baltimore.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, (10 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grazing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 230 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Tubby Hook, to let or lease, with or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated, seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to

F. S. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 75 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; stables, gardens, ice-houses, (filled,) shade, bathing, &c.; good roads; steamboat from Peckslip, railroad now building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE OF FULL width, with stable in the rear, both in good order, in Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av. Also, for sale or to rent, five lots with a four story building, suitable for storehouses or sugar-house, situated on Leonard and Worth streets, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Inquire of NOYES & TRACY, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEAT AND CONVENIENT THREEstory house, 12 rooms, on 50th-st., fronting Central Park, between 7th and 8th avs., water in. Rent $400; less till May; also, for sale, a neat high-stoop house, with modern improvements, for $7,000.

F. M. CURRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FARM HOUSE FOR SALE—Three minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries, near Brooklyn Heights. For particulars apply at No. 92 Stone st., or No. 85 Pearl-st.

BROADWAY DRILL ROOM, 55X200 TO Let. Also rooms and studios. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 103 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., six blocks west of Broadway. Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $12. Families accordingly.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 24th-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING PRESSES AND TYPE WANTED FOR A JOB OFFICE.—A drum cylinder press, size about 32 by 45 inches; also, a medium job cylinder and super-royal size. Address CASH, care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

$2 50 PER 1,000 FOR NO. 3 BUSINESS card; $3 50 for bristol board, at THURSHAW'S Cards and Job Printing Office, and agency for Mimprist Gospel Treasury, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms cash.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—HOE'S medium drum cylinder, two fountains, and in excellent order. D. D. NICHOLSON,

194 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $88,000, dated March 5, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 1, 1839

Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $15,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $686 67, dated April 1, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.

Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.

Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.

Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.

Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,021 34, dated April 1, 1836.

Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Milton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.

Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,384, dated April 1, 1841.

Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.

Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Also, one set of lot painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the name, nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvement together the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 28, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second-street.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and also all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE Allaire Works" intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, now in session, for an extension of their charter for the term of twenty-five years from the expiration of the present charter of said corporation.

For the Allaire Works,
D. B. ALLEN, President.

DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 209 Duane-st., without other change.

M. W. STARIN,
EDWIN FLOYD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

STARIN & FLOYD,
GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT,
No. 209 Duane-st.,
NEW-YORK,

are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.

Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.

BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO

Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Cape & Floyd, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph S. Reevey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Carse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr. will continue the business under the name of HENRY A. HEISER'S SON. HENRY A. HEISER is fully authorized to transact any business for my account, by full power of attorney from me.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON, at this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON,
WILLIAM J. GORDON,
GEORGE A. PELLOWS,
SOLOMON D. McMILLAN, } General Partners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CADY, BROWNELL & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS T. BROWNELL and JOS. M. MARVIN are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) JNO. L. CADY,
L. T. BROWNELL,
JOS. M. MARVIN.
GEO. H. MORRISON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING BUSINESS of the late firm of CADY & BROWNELL & CO., at the old stand, No. 503 Broadway, under the firm of BROWNELL & MARVIN.

(Signed,) L. T. BROWNELL,
JOS. M. MARVIN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

DODWORTH HALL—VANDENHOFF READINGS.

IRVING HALL—MR. DE CORDOVA.

DODWORTH HALL—SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POLIUTO.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel commissioners arrived at Fortress Monroe in Gen. GRANT'S dispatch steamer on Wednesday afternoon, and found Secretary SEWARD awaiting them, having arrived from Annapolis in the steamer *River Queen*. The steamers at once proceeded to an anchorage in the stream, side by side, and a conference war held, the result of which was a summons to the President, who arrived on the scene very early yesterday morning. It was understood in Washington last night that the conference closed yesterday, and that the President and Mr. SEWARD were on their way back to Washington, where they will undoubtedly arrive to-day. Of course, nothing further is known.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives the important intelligence that Gen. CHALMERS, of the rebel army, who has led a division of cavalry in FORREST'S command, has recently denounced HOOD, in a speech at Corinth, declaring his intention to quit the service and try and save the rest of his property, and also telling his men to go home. Gen. MORROW, of HOOD'S army, is also reported to have expressed a desire to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. Gen. RODDY'S disaffection was reported several days ago.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, states that the last detachment of the Twenty-third Corps passed through that city on the day preceding.

It is stated that a scheme was set on foot by several members of the North Carolina Senate to bring about a meeting of the different Governors of States at Raleigh. The matter had met the approval of the Governors, the purpose being understood to be to discuss the question of the crisis and reconstruction; but Gov. VANCE, by information to JEFF. DAVIS, broke up the entire arrangement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the construction of a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara was read twice and referred to the Military Committee. The Senate bill in relation to the enrollment act was made the special order for to-day. Mr. DALE'S resolution calling for information in regard to the employment of Government detectives, was taken up and passed. The Senate, upon the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, resolved to insist upon its amendments to the Military Academy and Deficiency Bills. The consideration of the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion was then resumed, and a long debate ensued upon Mr. TEN EYCK'S motion to strike out the word "Louisiana," so as to exempt that State from the provisions of the resolution. The proposed amendment was advocated warmly by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; but the motion to strike out was disagreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS, of New York, was also lost. Pending the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, the Senate adjourned.

The entire session of the House was occupied by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, and Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, who spoke at length upon the amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, offered by Mr. DAVIS, proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty. Mr. DAVIS took decided grounds against the policy of the Navy Department, especially in respect to the construction of monitors. Mr. RICE replied at length to Mr. DAVIS' strictures on the navy.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several city railroad bills were favorably reported—among them the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery-place Railroad. A communication was received from the Attorney-General, giving his opinion that the Hudson River Railroad Company has the right to run horse-cars from Thirtieth-street to Chambers-street, and charge passengers taking the cars ten cents, but it has no right to charge through passengers additional fare. Among the bills introduced was one to increase the salary of the New-York Receiver of Taxes and his clerks.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to appoint commissioners for removing the State Capital. Notice was given of a bill authorizing the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to extend their track from King's Bridge to Fifty-ninth-street. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company; to amend the charter of Brooklyn, and to extend the time for the completion of the Grand Hotel and the Central Park Hotel, of New-York. The Senate resolutions ratifying the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States, was adopted by Yeas 72, Nays 40.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Peace excitement was less marked in the Gold Room, yesterday. The range of sales advanced to 206@209¼ ₩ cent. The Railway Stocks were also higher, and Governments steady.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for Flour, Oats, Lard, Tallow, Clover-Seed, Raisins, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, at, however, irregular prices. Pork, Beef, Cotton, Rice, Wool and Tobacco were depressed and declining. Groceries, Hides and Leather were quiet. The Freight market was firmer, but not active.

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., arrived in New-Haven on Tuesday from California, where for some time past he has been professionally engaged.

Mr. JAMES NOBLE, who was undoubtedly the oldest man in Boston, died at his residence, No. 36 Irving-street, on Friday last, at the ripe old age of 99 years 5 months and 17 days.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 134 East Forty-fifth-street, was accidentally run over and instantly killed, on Thursday afternoon, by Third-avenue rail-car No. 61, near Forty-ninth-street.

THOMAS J. HAND, of Port Huron, Mich., was committed yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail, for obtaining credit to the amount of $5,000, from Mr. JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, Cortlandt street, by making false representations. HAND pretended to hold $16,000 worth of stock in a tannery at Port Huron, and added that he owed only $1,000; but after he had obtained goods on time from Mr. CHRISTIE he was found to be insolvent.

From a careful estimate, it appears that the enlistments of the County Volunteering Committee do not average seven men daily, while those of "outside" recruiting stations reach 275. Of the latter, nearly all the recruits are sent out of the city. This is caused, the brokers say, by the difficulty they experience in getting their hand-money from Supervisor BLUNT.

The Manhattan Gas Company have notified the Street Commissioner that they intend to charge $53 per lamp for lighting the public lamps from the 10th of January last, and that if their bills are not paid they will cease to supply the city with gas after the 5th instant.

Brig.-Gen. WESSELLS has been assigned to duty at the Hart's Island rendezvous, in place of Gen. E. W. HINKS, who is Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Southern District of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Union Genrral Committee resolved last evening, at a special meeting, to fire one hundred guns in the City Hall Park to-morrow, (Saturday,) in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by both Houses at Albany.

A melancholy occurrence happened at No. 228 Washington-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. A family, named VAN BUREN, comprising six persons, who had just moved into the house, temporarily occupied a single small room, and were overpowered by inhaling gas which had escaped from the burner and stove. An infant was suffocated to death. The father of the family is not likely to survive, but the others will probably recover.

A bounty-jumper, named JAMES DEVLIN, was executed yesterday at Governor's Island, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The accused had twice deserted from the army, and was convicted for both offences. In approving the finding of the court-martial, Gen. DIX signified his intention of checking the rapidly increasing and dangerous practice of desertion. The execution was conducted in an admirable manner by the authorities, and impressed all present with its solemnity. The entire command of the island, and a large number of new recruits, were assembled, to whom the spectacle was a terrible warning.

The Peace Conference.

For the first time since the war commenced we now have what may fairly be called a Peace Conference. Not a word has ever been directly exchanged between our Government and the rebel authorities concerning peace. The little communication which has taken place on the subject has all been the irresponsible work of private parties, officious not official, tolerated rather than sanctioned. It amounted, and in fact could amount, to no more than what was daily uttered by the public press of the two sections—simply restating the issues, and reprotesting a determination to fight it out on those issues to the last extremity. Furnished with no discretion, it could do nothing to adjust. Committing nobody who had any power in the premises, it could elicit nothing upon which official action could be ventured. The most it could do was to stir a little dust. It had no more real effect upon the mighty conflict than the frisking of the field mice in the track of our armies.

But this meeting of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, with the specially appointed agents of the "Confederate Government," though informal, and by no means plenipotentiary, has all the essential influence of a veritable Peace Conference. Our Government speaks through its highest embodiment; it is free to give the utmost possible latitude to its inducements in the interests of peace, and to deal directly with all possible apprehensions and objections. Whatever it promises it will make a part of its future policy, and doubtless will be able to carry through successfully, if accepted by the Southern people in good faith. The delegates from the rebel Government, we may take it for granted, are also at liberty to set forth its views without reserve, and to open the way for every practicable movement in the direction of peace. There are no men in the "Confederacy" of greater power, intellectual and moral, than the three who have been charged by JEFF. DAVIS with these responsibilities. There is no reason to believe that anything they recognize, or consent to, will be hereafter disavowed, or materially modified, by either the rebel President or the rebel Congress.

Peculiar interest, then, must attach to the conference now going on at Fortress Monroe. But it has been too quickly concluded that a speedy peace is likely to come from it. We have as yet seen nothing to justify any such belief. Certainly our own Government does not go into this conference with any design to concede one iota in respect to the great original requirement of the complete submission of the Southern States and people to the constitutional law of the land. On minor matters it may be prepared to make new advances toward conciliation, but here it must ever stand immovable. It can offer no terms or overtures; can enter into no negotiation, or parleying. Its only language must be that of authoritative demand: its only object unconditional submission. In considering the probabilities of peace, then, the great question is, whether the rebel Government is prepared to yield to this requirement. Will these commissioners assure President LINCOLN that, if he will facilitate, the authorities they represent will open the door for the return of the South, and that the South will use the privilege? Nowhere is there an inkling of any such intention or disposition. Not a sylable in that sense has been uttered, so far as is known, by either the rebel Executive or the rebel Congress, or the leaders of the rebel armies. Though, perhaps, the language in these quarters is not quite so imperious and defiant as it once was, it has not yet disclosed the least purpose, or even admitted the remotest possibility of resuming the old Constitutional relations. If we are to look to the press as an exponent of the spirit which prevails in the rebel capital from which these commissioners make their appearance, the articles which we daily reproduce from the Richmond prints, both friendly and unfriendly to JEFF. DAVIS, sufficiently testify that no purpose of submission is yet entertained. The *Sentinel*, which is accounted the special organ of DAVIS, is as emphatic as the *Examiner*, his special adversary, in pronouncing all peace impossible which does not involve Confederate independence. It is easy to say that all this vehement language is bluster and buncombe, designed to hide actual wishes and designs. Even were that granted, the existence of a war spirit that must thus be dealt with, would be a fact not very auspicious for the speedy approach of a peace which we could welcome.

If it be asked why JEFF. DAVIS is so ready to send Peace Commissioners to our Government unless he deems peace practicable, it may be answered that this readiness is nothing new, that it is precisely what he has evinced from the beginning. One of the very first acts of the Confederate Government was to send commissioners to Washington to secure peace on the basis of Confederate independence; and again and again it has made attempts, direct and indirect, to accomplish the same thing. Though the rebel ruler must know that such efforts will not and cannot be responded to by our own Government in any way that will suit him, they yet go to silence his opponents, who complain that he trusts everything to arms, and nothing to diplomacy. There is every reason to suppose that this present action is meant by him as a political stroke against his home opponents, and a means of reuniting upon himself the popular favor which he has of late largely lost, rather than a *bona fide* essay to procure peace on any basis he deems practicable.

We again advise our readers not to be sanguine in anticipating that peace will be hastened by this conference. There is, indeed, a chance that it may be; and in view of the extreme desirableness of the end, President LINCOLN deserves commendation for making the most of that chance. Unquestionably, he will leave nothing unsaid or undone in this business that can contribute to any peace not inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution he has sworn to maintain. But it must not be forgotten that this is the very kind of peace JEFF. DAVIS and all his crew have sworn they will never accept; and that unless he has been converted by the progress of events and the steady advance of the Union armies, to more rational views, we have little to hope from his pacific inclination.

Peace and Slavery.

Congress, in passing the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery, has removed what has generally been regarded as a formidable obstacle to the termination of the war. Hitherto, the express abandonment of slavery by the South has always been deemed essential to peace. The country could never consent to leave the cause and root of the rebellion untouched. Until the South would concede the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and surrender slavery, it has generally been assumed, the country would not consent to peace. And the President stood substantially pledged to maintain that proclamation by all the Executive power of the Government.

Congress, however, has taken this matter into its own hands, and has made a permanent disposition of the whole question of slavery. It has provided for such an amendment of the Constitution as will forever prohibit slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment will be ratified, sooner or later, by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution,—and that disposes, at once and forever, of the subject of slavery. It obviates all questions of the validity of the Proclamation, for it supersedes the Proclamation by the highest and most sacred of all enactments, the Constitution itself.

In conferring with the rebels, therefore, on the subject of peace, it is not necessary to bring slavery into the discussion at all. In resuming their functions within the Union, the rebel States cease their hostility to the authority of the Constitution. They acknowledge its supreme authority, including that of all the amendments that have been or that may be made to it in accordance with its provisions; and the rebels know perfectly well that in coming back they come under an anti-slavery Constitution, and into a Union where slavery can no longer exist. If they treat for peace at all, they treat necessarily on this basis. The whole question of slavery has passed out of the domain of negotiation. It no longer depends upon the President, or anybody else, whether slavery shall be abandoned or not. It cannot longer exist in the Union, and in fighting to maintain the Union, we maintain also that feature of it; while in returning to their allegiance under it, the rebels accept and acquiesce in that feature also. But no stipulations of any sort are needed any longer upon this subject. So far as that goes, we can have peace without even the most indirect mention of the subject of slavery.

Gen. Fry and the Draft.

In another column we publish a letter from Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY to Gen. HINCKS, of this city, in explanation of the draft. It is long and somewhat intricate, though this is due mainly to the nature of the subject; but it will be found to furnish a complete vindication of the Provost-Marshal-General from the sweeping charges of injustice and incompetency in which some of our own authorities have so freely indulged. Gen. FRY might, perhaps, have made a still more detailed and explicit statement of the exact numbers in question with advantage, but the leading principles which have guided his action are sufficiently clear from his letter.

Very great surprise is expressed that in some localities, this city among them, more men are required under the December call for 300,000 men than were required under the July call for 500,000. This certainly does seem, on the face of it, unjust,—but the explanation is simple. The July call was filled with men *and credits*, and, in some districts, the credits were more numerous than the men. In this city, for example, while the call was for 23,140, only 5,462 men were actually enlisted—the balance of about 18,000 being made up by credits for naval enlistments during the three years previous. These credits, which were allowed all over the country, reduced the number of men actually obtained very far below the number called for. The December call for 300,000 was to *supply that deficiency*; and it was required in the Proclamation that 300,000 men should be actually raised,—without reference to the surplus that might have been raised in certain districts over their proper quota under the former call. The only way of reaching this result was to add to the 300,000 men called for, the number covered by credits allowed,—distribute the whole number among all the districts of the country according to their enrolled population, and *then* deduct from each district the credits to which it was entitled.

This explains why the actual aggregrate call seems so much larger than the nominal call. The quota for New-York State was made up on this basis Nov. 30, and appeared to be 46,821; but a very active revision of the enrollments everywhere was then going on, and this, when completed, made necessary a reassignment of the quotas which was made Dec. 31, and showed the quota of New-York to be 61,076.

In regard to the City of New York, her quota under the December call was largely increased, because it was found, on investigation, that the large credits allowed her in July for naval enlistments were unjust. Her quota under the July call was 23,140; but through the efforts of Mr. ORISON BLUNT (for which he afterwards received a gold medal and $50,000), a list of over 20,000 men enlisted in the navy was presented, and all of them who had been enlisted for *two* or *three* years were credited to New York—the *one* year men only being credited to Kings and Westchester counties. As credits were allowed for years and not simply for numbers, this gave to New York two or three times the number of credits she was entitled to, and took them away from the other counties; and while we profited largely by this error then, *we must pay for it now*. The adjustment of this account, together with a failure to reduce the enrollments as much as was expected, accounts for the very large increase in our quota now. We are compelled to make up now, under the December call, the undue and unfair advantage which we enjoyed under that for July.

There are various details embodied in the letter of Gen. FRY which complete the explanations required,—but those we have noticed embrace the leading points. They are quite enough to show that, so far from wantonly adding to the burdens of the draft, Gen. FRY has simply endeavored to equalize those burdens, and distribute them with exact justice to all sections of the country. He makes some rather sharp comments upon the representations made by Supervisor BLUNT on this subject, but offers every possible facility for the correction of errors, whenever and wherever they may be pointed out.

Wilmington and Charleston.

However dim and dubious may be the prospects of peace through the negotiations at Fortress Monroe, the most cheering hopes may certainly be entertained as to the prospects of peace through victory in the field. SHERMAN'S South Carolina campaign is, and has for some time been, in active progress. It has not been as rapid as the public expected it would be, when his right wing first moved out from Savannah; but it has been quite as rapid as the local and military conditions would permit. The topography of the country in Northern Georgia made SHERMAN'S Atlanta campaign sufficiently difficult; the topography of the country around Richmond makes campaigning *there* exceedingly difficult, as has been attested by half a dozen Generals, successively, in command of the Army of the Potomac. But we suppose that if we could denote the most difficult locality in the whole land for military operations, it would be precisely the region surrounding Charleston, for a distance of forty miles. It is bottomless swamp, tangled brake, inextricable jungle—a region of that amphibious character which marks so much of the Southern coast—the raveled and unfinished ends of nature's web, where sea and land keep up a natural warfare. Military men have always considered it virtually impossible to move an army with its heavy guns and great wagon trains through this section. The small movement made by SHERMAN from Pocotaligo toward Charleston ten days ago, had to be turned back because of the impossibility of getting through the swamp; and we are sure that nothing could more astonish those acquainted with the locality than a successful military march along the railroad to Charleston.

Still, this by no means precludes the capture of Charleston, or a triumphant campaign through South Carolina. On the contrary, the rebel papers, within a few days past, have given us news as to the movements of SHERMAN'S columns, from which it is not very hard to guess the essential plan on which he is probably conducting operations; and we confess, after reading these rebel statements, that we would not be astonished to hear now at any hour that Charleston had fallen into SHERMAN'S hands. With that event, SHERMAN'S subsequent northward march would be greatly simplified.

A point of far greater military importance than Charleston is *Wilmington*. As the Confederacy now exists, as military matters now stand, as the armies of the rebellion are now aggregated or segregated, Wilmington may be set down in a strategical point of view, as the most important military position on the Southern seaboard. It is related at once to operations southward of it and northward of it—at the same time to SHERMAN and to GRANT. Its capture would procure for SHERMAN a half-way house, or point of approach and departure, in his great campaign; and from it could also be speedily inaugurated movements which would have the most disastrous effect upon LEE'S army and the power of the rebellion in Virginia. The telegraph has been permitted to inform the public, within a few days past, that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has just returned from a visit to our army in front of Wilmington; and it may be taken for granted that this visit was no pleasure excursion. We have, both from our own side and the rebel side, signs of awakening activity in that locality which are very significant; and even though the peace negotiations should abruptly close, we should not be surprised if our flag floated over it some time before the coming of the 4th of March next, on which we are led to expect such great things of all kinds.

For the last few months the prospect of reducing the rebellion by the force of arms has been sufficiently cheerful to induce the highest hopes; and if fortune continues to favor the arms of our brave soldiers, we shall effect an honorable and lasting peace by this means.

The Question Involved in the Bank Cases.

The cases recently decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, arising out of the controversy between the banks and the Commissioners of Taxes of this State, are of so much importance, not only in the amount of money involved, but in the principles upon which the decisions rest, that there ought to be no misunderstanding about the principles, and no ignorance about the facts; and yet there are both. The cases have been spoken of by one of our cotemporaries as being "in regard to the power of the Federal Legislature to exempt certain national securities from local taxation," and others have taken occasion to charge Congress with unwise action in enacting that they should be exempt from State taxation.

Now the question of the right of the States to tax the securities of the United States, is no new question. That was settled in the negative as long ago as 1829, in the case of Weston *vs.* The City Council of Charleston, (2 Peters R. 429.) But it was raised again, and again disposed of, in the former case between the banks of this city and the Commissioners of Taxes, decided in 1862, (2 Blake Rep. p. 620,) in which the court held that the capital of the banks which had been invested in the securities of the United States, could not be taxed by the State; and it is to be noted that the court put its decision, in that case, not at all upon the authority of the act of Congress which declared that these securities should be exempt, but upon the fundamental principle that these securities, being the means employed by the Government of the United States to raise funds, could not be taxed by a State, because, as the court says, "of what avail is the function or the means, if another Government may tax it at discretion?" It is apparent that the power, function or means, however important or vital, are at the mercy of that "Government," and the Federal Government is exempt from any such interference, "either in the means employed or functions exercised." The decision was placed upon this principle, and not at all upon the act of Congress, which was not alluded to in the opinion of the court.

This principle, therefore, being settled by these two cases, was not so soon brought before the court for reconsideration. It was not discussed at all by either side, in the recent tax cases, but was treated as a settled question.

The question brought before the court in these cases grew out of it, however. That decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was made in March, 1863. In April, 1863, the Legislature of this State passed a law, enacting that all banks should be "liable to taxation *on a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock* paid, or secured to be paid," subject to certain deductions; and under this law, the Tax Commissioners assessed the banks for taxation at the amount of their capital stock, without making any deduction for that portion of it which was invested in the securities of the United States, and the tax upon that amount was collected. The banks claimed that if the intention of this statute of the State was to authorize this taxation, it was a mere evasion of the decision, which ought not to be tolerated; that the subject of taxation in this State was property, and nothing else; and that to tax a man "on a valuation equal to the amount of his property," was to tax his property; and that the attempt, under this statute, to collect a tax "on a valuation equal to the amount" of the capital stock, without making any deduction for that portion of the stock which was invested in the securities of the United States, was an attempt to do what the Supreme Court had just decided could not be done, viz.: to lay a State tax on Government securities.

Whether this view was the correct one was the question, and the only question which was involved in the cases; and it seems to us that the decision of the Supreme Court on the question was inevitable. Every fairminded man must admit, as it seems to us, that the action of the Tax Commissioners under this statute was substantially the same as it was before the statute was passed, and therefore, must come under the same prohibition. It was doing by an indirection what the court had decided could not be done. And if the court was right in holding that the sovereignty of the United States requires that its securities—the means by which it is to sustain itself—shall not be liable to be taxed out of existence by any one or all of the States acting separately in State capacity, (and that they were right in this no one pretends now to deny,) certainly the States should not be allowed to arrive at the same result by merely varying the form of phraseology of their statutes. The substance is the thing to be sought after, and this decision must be admitted if the principle of the former decision is admitted, to be substantially involved in it.

We have no doubt that public opinion will, whenever the question is fairly stated, settle at once upon the correctness of the decision; and that it will do so all the more readily by noticing that the Judges were unanimous, and that the opinion of the court was written by Judge NELSON, of our own State.

☞ Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, in his remarks before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the death of Mr. EVERETT, stated that at the time of his death, Mr. E. was engaged in preparing a Life of JAMES L PETTIGRU, of South Carolina, and a volume of WASHINGTON'S private letters.

☞ Hon. FERNANDO WOOD intends to leave for Europe soon after the adjournment of Congress, accompanied by his family. He proposes to travel through the Continent, and also to go to the Holy Land.

The Bankrupt Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure your whole article of this morning upon the opposition made by some mercantile associations to this important measure. I am at a loss to conceive, if those who are protesting against the bill have ever read its provisions, upon what ground they base their opposition.

As a measure of relief to those embarrassed in a commercial community, a bankrupt law merely prospective would be a financial and legal absurdity. The anticipation that the immediate relief intended for the Northern debtor might be made available by the Southern debtor, to secure impunity from fraud, is utterly groundless. The bill provides for two systems of bankruptcy—voluntary and compulsory. If the debtor adopts the former, and becomes bankrupt upon his own petition, his object and motive is to obtain the discharge which the bill provides, for liabilities which he cannot otherwise liquidate. Have these petitioners against the bill studied the condition upon which alone such discharge can be obtained? Every provision is expressly and carefully framed to prevent any debtor obtaining his discharge if he has acted dishonestly and with bad faith toward any one, or all, of his creditors. The powers given to the courts who are to administer the act, are most stringent, and intended and calculated to deter the dishonest debtor from resorting to the act as a relief from his liabilities. He is liable in the first instance to severe and searching examination into all his past transactions, and his discharge will not be granted, or if granted, will be invalid—

1. If he has given any fraudulent preference before his bankruptcy to any creditor.
2. If he has given a false account of his property.
3. If he has concealed any part of his estate.
4. If he has procured any of his goods to be taken on execution.
5. If he has destroyed or mutilated any of his books (in trade.)
6. If he has made any fradulent gift of his property.
7. If he has lost any part of his property by gaming.
8. If he has allowed any fictitious debt to be proved under his bankruptcy.
9. If he has procured the assent of any creditor to his discharge by pecuniary influences.
10. If he has been guilty of any fraud contrary to the true intent of the act.

This surely is a decalogue of penalties which will punish the dishonest debtor and detect fraudulent transactions. Their operation will at once defeat the frauds of preferential assignments, of which the Northern creditor is now, and but for the provisions of this act, will always be the victim. This is the position of the debtor as proposed by the act. In the case of compulsory bankruptcy, far more efficacious means of detecting and overhauling fraud are prescribed.

I apologize for thus intruding these remarks, but the attempt to defeat a measure which will do much to secure honor and integrity in the commercial relations of this country and sustain her credit abroad, by mistaken and incorrect views of the measure, ought to be both corrected and exposed.

Yours obediently,
EDWIN JAMES.

No. 293 BROADWAY, Feb. 2, 1865.

Philadelphia Custom-house Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.

G. MILTON ALLEN, arrested in December, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Custom-house, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner on the charge of further embezzlement of Government money.

Collector THOMAS testified to the following deficiencies in ALLEN'S accounts, as cashier of the Custom-house: Specie and demand notes, $54 351 77; legal tender notes, $5,404 18; and two bags of gold containing $6,760 are missing.

The accused was held to answer in $50,000 bail.

Release of the Crew of the Florida.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The crew of the rebel steamer *Florida*, which was captured in the harbor of Bahia by the United States steamer *Wachusett*, have been liberated by order of the Government. They numbered about thirty. They were taken from Fort Warren in a tug, and placed on board the British steamer *Canada*, which sailed from this port last Wednesday for Halifax.

Representative Smith Recalls His Resignation and Resumes His Seat.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 31.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

To the People of the Second Congressional District of the State of Alabama:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The question of opening informal negotiations of peace with the enemy having assumed a shape agreeable to my own, and, as I believe, to your wishes, I shall waive all personal considerations, and resume my seat in the House of Representatives this day.

Your obedient servant,
W. R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This company has this day given notice to the Board of Fire Insurance Companies that it withdraws its assent to the Tariff of Rates adopted by the board, and also to the "rules respecting commissions, brokerages and brokers."

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Wm. H. Guion,	John E Devlin,	M. O. Roberts,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Wm. J. Scheack,	F. W. Lewis.

Property of all kinds, including ships in port and their cargoes, insured on favorable terms.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Art Announcement.

THE NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION of New-York announce the completion and readiness for delivery of the superb steel line engraving by Wm. Holl, after Faed's magnificent picture,

WASHINGTON ON THE FIELD OF TRENTON.

It is the first of an annual series of first-class line engravings to be issued (with art premiums each year, worth $20,000) to subscribers

AT FIVE DOLLARS.

It is indorsed as a work of art by

Hon. Edward Everett,	Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
President Lincoln,	Lieut.-Gen. Scott,
Archbishop McCloskey,	Lieut.-Gen. Grant,
Professor Longfellow,	Fred. E. Church,

and a host of other distinguished persons. The painting and engraving

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION

at the Gallery of the National Art Association, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Copies of engraving and descriptive circulars on application. Responsible agents desired in all parts of the United States.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Dunne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head," sold by Druggists.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, yet no one, (with rare exceptions,) can have consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of fourteen years. Its merit and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by BURNETT, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.
DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"There's Many a Slip Between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine-glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver, and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

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at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Gents' Dress and Soft Hats.
All the newest styles, at
J. R. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by
Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Furs at a Great Reduction.
The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters' bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
All the latest styles closing out at half price.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, M. D., 371 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 536 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.
Closing out sale of Winter Stock.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

At Old Prices.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Our attention has been called to a number of articles published in the *Journal of Commerce* within the last two weeks reflecting upon insurance companies, insurance agents and insurance brokers, which do not sign the agreement proposed by "The New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies," to do business with no others in the insurance business who have not adopted the rates, rules and regulations of the "board," which have been or may be adopted by said "board," and applying to them the epithets of "Sneak Thieves," "Poachers" and "Ishmaelites."

We do not think it dignified or respectful to bandy epithets with those who choose to use them. It is generally a bad cause which resorts to such terms.

We have not signed, and we do not intend to sign such proposed "agreement," as we need no better "certificate" than a license from the lawful authorities, which we already have. We shall continue to insure our friends and patrons, as directed by them, in first-class companies, which pay honest losses promptly, at their lowest rates; and we shall place risks in companies in New-York, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston, when represented here through their agents, and, when not so represented, direct. And we can assure our friends that the capitals and surplus of companies here and elsewhere, which have not "combined," much exceed the capitals and surplus of the "combination" companies. Among the latter are some of our best friends, a part of whom, however, are withdrawing from the "combinations." The others, we believe, will soon do so.

Those to whom we have paid the largest semi-monthly and monthly checks, are the ones to whom we allude. We expect to see the time soon arrive when the President, Secretary and Surveyor of each company will, as should always be the case, be the judges of what best constitutes the best interests of their own companies, without being governed by the officers of other companies.

W. B. HAYWARD,
No. 159 Broadway, New-York.
And other Licensed Insurance Brokers.
FEB. 4, 1865.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JAN. 26.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
69	$200	6373	$400	10989	$400	16216	$300	21159	5,000
212	200	6486	400	11012	1000	16235	400	21277	1000
226	400	6622	400	11055	200	16318	400	21315	500
263	200	6844	400	11123	400	16349	400	21486	1000
357	200	6858	200	11299	200	16400	200	21513	400
382	400	6859	200	11398	400	16536	200	21555	400
406	400	6919	1000	11410	500	16701	500	21589	200
442	500	6965	500	11491	400	16780	500	21602	400
527	500	7036	200	11511	200	16868	200	21616	200
633	500	7111	400	11517	200	16940	200	21857	400
726	200	7207	200	11634	400	17158	400	21861	200
830	400	7268	400	11738	200	17185	200	21882	200
1057	400	7231	200	11785	400	17354	200	22145	400
1155	500	7296	200	11797	200	17486	400	22343	200
1443	200	7345	200	11825	400	17537	200	22388	400
1499	200	7419	200	11850	200	17751	200	22401	400
1694	400	7503	200	12124	200	17753	200	22495	2400
1818	200	7636	1000	12154	200	17781	200	22528	400
1868	1000	7675	400	12474	200	18086	1000	22619	200
1874	200	7714	400	12504	400	18094	200	23083	400
2162	200	7790	500	12538	400	18095	200	23798	500
2289	200	7835	400	12574	400	18199	400	23850	200
2367	400	8051	200	12830	500	18210	200	23958	200
2400	400	8092	200	12838	400	18216	500	23965	1000
2458	500	8144	200	12854	500	18269	400	22997	500
2642	200	8383	5000	12878	400	18316	500	23091	400
2828	400	8414	400	12981	500	18333	200	23149	400
2979	200	8454	400	13039	500	18428	200	23164	400
3032	200	8501	400	13058	200	18584	400	23239	500
3093	200	8515	400	13109	500	18686	1000	23373	200
3323	200	8575	200	13126	200	18703	100000	23461	200
3331	200	8589	200	13253	200	18782	200	23505	200
3596	400	8619	200	13286	200	18835	200	23572	500
3632	400	8757	1000	13347	200	18846	200	23589	200
3644	400	8792	200	13484	200	18867	400	23711	1000
3796	1000	8817	200	13560	200	18889	200	23739	200
3843	200	8899	200	13743	200	19105	500	23744	400
3916	400	8991	400	13754	200	19292	200	23862	400
4013	200	9026	400	13912	500	194	6 10000	23991	200
4017	200	9091	200	13942	400	19415	400	24041	200
4058	200	9095	500	13946	200	19452	200	24047	200
4162	400	9144	200	14036	200	19457	500	24078	200
4350	500	9146	200	14383	400	19460	400	24106	200
4390	400	9202	200	14397	1000	19477	400	24161	200
4451	400	9240	200	14450	200	19584	200	24223	200
4465	400	9302	200	14475	500	19594	200	24237	500
4490	400	9485	200	14645	400	19606	500	24348	500
4518	200	9596	200	14688	200	19686	5,000	24389	1000
4549	400	9600	400	14741	400	19758	500	24740	200
4649	400	9726	200	14849	200	19796	500	24807	200
4722	200	9751	1000	14867	200	19888	1000	25026	200
4735	200	9811	500	14912	200	19890	200	25040	200
4912	200	9821	200	15079	200	19896	400	25098	200
4938	500	9835	200	15094	400	19922	400	25182	200
5095	200	9947	400	15228	500	19945	1000	25327	400
5188	500	10028	200	15255	500	20205	500	25362	500
5283	200	10180	200	15359	200	20236	200	25374	400
5311	400	10285	1000	15287	200	20296	1000	25457	400
5471	200	10372	500	15364	200	20313	500	25569	1000
5521	1000	10463	200	15437	200	20321	200	25577	400
5536	400	10526	500	15740	500	20364	400	25661	200
5759	200	10598	200	15776	400	20364	400	25638	400
5897	400	10704	1000	15978	200	20897	200	25667	500
5961	25000	10720	400	15991	200	20960	200	25688	1000
6029	200	10789	500	16044	200	20967	1000	25780	200
6040	500	10845	200	16068	500	21035	500	25943	1000
6090	400	10946	400	16126	200	21071	200	25968	400
6340	400	10981	200	16203	200	21088	200	25994	400

Seventy-five per cent. premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.
OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM,
WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE
UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
$400,000,
CONSISTING OF
WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
FROM PRESENT PRICES.
Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

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at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificia teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

INVALID'S TRAVELING CHAIRS.
From $20 to $50. Send stamp for circular.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES.
For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.
New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES.
Just received from PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles, large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, (formerly the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company) are hereby notified that the dividend from the proceeds of sale of said road and property will be paid by the undersigned, at the American Exchange Bank.
GEORGE S. COE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
THE MOST WONDERFUL STORY OF ALL.
PIERCE EGAN'S LATEST AND BEST.
THE FAIR LILIAS;
OR,
LIFE IN DEATH.
BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
Author of "THE POOR GIRL," "IMOGEN; or, THE MARBLE HEART," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "THE WONDERS OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK," "SUCH IS LIFE," ETC., ETC.

The progress of this, the most recent production of a pen which has been rendered familiar to the American public, chiefly through the columns of
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
has, beyond all dispute or cavil, marked an epoch in the history of literary journalism. The success of Mr. Egan's earlier efforts were such as to justify the warmest expectations his admirers could entertain for his subsequent popularity. But, in the present instance, the most sanguine predictions have been far surpassed.
Since the publication of the first chapter of this
SUPERLATIVE GEM OF ROMANCE,
the demand for it has so steadily and swiftly increased, that the utmost resources of the
GREATEST OF AMERICAN WEEKLIES
have been severely taxed to supply the wants of the reading public.
LARGE EXTRA EDITIONS
have been entirely exhausted, and hundreds upon hundreds of applicants have hitherto been unable to gratify their desires. In order to obviate this difficulty as far as possible, there will be issued a still
MORE EXTENSIVE EDITION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
FOR
TO-MORROW, FEB. 5,
containing, along with its usual unrivaled array of articles literary, political, commercial and social, a continuation of MR. EGAN'S
MAGNIFICENT CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
accompanied by
FULL AND GRAPHIC SUMMARY
of the story from the beginning, thus affording to all, it is hoped, an opportunity to make good any disappointment that may have arisen from our previous inability to supply the demand.
To attempt an adequate eulogium of
THE UNEQUALED FICTION,
which has been the noblest
LITERARY GIFT OF THE NEW YEAR
to the reading public, would be, indeed, striving "to paint the lily," or "gild refined gold." Thousands upon thousands of hearts have been touched and moved by the magic of its opening chapters, and the interest thus aroused is only intensified as the
THRILLING AND GORGEOUS DRAMA,
suggested by Genius in her happiest mood, and executed by Talent in her nicest perfection, is gradually unrolled before the astonished and delighted reader;
PRIDE, LOVE AND RUTHLESS INTRIGUE
contend for mastery in the brilliant scenes the author has so ably depicted, and
ALL THE FIERCEST AND GENTLEST PASSIONS
are marshaled and controlled on this splendid literary battle-field as the courage, the devotion and the martial anger of his troops are swayed upon the grand arena of real conflict by some matchless General.
THE DARKER SCENES OF HIGH LIFE
in England are portrayed with power so absolute and graphic that he who cons the page feels all the excitement of an actor in the plot, and warms or chills, smiles or weeps, exults or despairs, with the full actual life of those who are thus made to breathe and move before him.
INNOCENCE AND VIRTUE BESET BY VICE,
were never more exquisitely revealed, nor ever did the gentler graces and self sacrificing
HEROISM OF WOMAN'S SOUL
find a more earnest or befitting testimony.
In Lillias and Helena are depicted
THE GUARDIAN AND THE FALLEN ANGEL,
contrasted throughout the narrative in every variety of impulse, mood and action.
THE SCHEMING FIEND VARGAS,
and
RAVENSCRAFT, THE BRILLIANT VILLAIN,
are of themselves alone evidence of the highest order that Mr. Egan's powers are not confined to the ordinary episodes of what, for lack of a better phrase, is often termed "strong writing," but rise to the loftiest standard of intellectual energy. This work will yet be ranked among
THE FINEST IN OUR LANGUAGE,
not only for its superlative execution, its rich treasures of social philosophy, and its dazzling succession of incident and emotion, but for its
PROFOUND AND PENETRATING MORAL,
which appeals to young and old, to man and woman, alike.
It has been claimed by some critics that genuine character can be correctly delineated by no other than a woman's pen; but in this
MANY TINTED PICTURES OF ROMANCES
the writer has evidently and completely set that objection at rest forever, for he has laid bare with a vividness that only perfect truth to nature ever yet has exhibited,
THE RECESSES OF THE FEMALE HEART
in their glory, and (alas that there should be such a phase in them) their often frightful gloom.
In fine, uniting much of the scholarship of Bulwer, the glowing fantasy of D'Israeli, and the humanity, so to speak, of Dickens, to the graphic humor of Thackeray and the sportiveness of Albert Smith and Theodore Hook, Mr. Egan has here, in points peculiarly his own excelled them all, and given us a
MENTAL TYPE OF OUR OWN TIME,
by turns
GAY, SOMBRE, IMPASSIONED, TERRIBLE.
Without casting any reflection upon any other production of the day, it is safe to declare that every
PASTOR OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
EVERY FATHER OF A FAMILY,
EVERY FRIEND OF TRUTH AND REASON
should place this invaluable work before the eyes of those for whom he strives and prays.
In addition to the great literary treat presented in Pierce Egan's matchless romance, the
SUNDAY MERCURY
contains in every issue the latest and most reliable
NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
and
THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY,
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UP TO FOUR AND A HALF O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING,
Thus combining all the double attractions of
A FIRST-CLASS LITERARY PAPER
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PRICE ONLY EIGHT CENTS PER COPY.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS!—THE MOST curious and open confessions ever made. First and only complete translation into English. Two handsome volumes, of 706 pages. $2 70; by mail, (securely enveloped,) $3. C. BLANCHARD, No. 36 Ann-st., New-York, publishes this book and several other books that will afford you rare enjoyment. CUT THIS OUT.

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REV. E. S. FOLSOM, U. S. CHAPLAIN AT Cairo, Ill., is now in this city, under special order of the commander of the post, soliciting aid for the thousands of refugees from the South, brought to Cairo by military authority, in extreme suffering.
Of all the victims of the rebellion, none appeal more touchingly to the sympathies of every humane and loyal citizen, than this large afflicted class of Union refugees from the rebel States.
It will be remembered, by many of our readers, that Mr. Folsom visited our city more than a year since, on the same mission, when many of the benevolent of our citizens contributed generously to this object. The same urgent necessity continues and calls for immediate relief of these our suffering fellow-countrymen.
Mr. Folsom desires to acknowledge, through our columns, the following amounts contributed:
Chas. F. Kirkland, Esq., $50.
E. J. Woolsey, Esq., $500.
H. Barclay, Esq., $70.
Messrs. Ketchum & Sons, $50.
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., $100.
J. B. Schiffeler, Esq., $50.
Chas. C. Dodge, $25.
Dutch Church, Bushwick, $20 36.
Ainsley-st. Church, $53 20.
South 9th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, Union Meeting, $306 17.
First Congregational Church, Jersey City, Union Meeting, $518 53.
Messrs. Groom Brothers & Co., $100.
Messrs. A. & A. White, $150.
James Brown, Esq., $100.
Cash, $25.
Cash, $25
Total amount $2,142 26.
Further contributions to this object may be sent to Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st., or to Rev. E. FOLSOM, to their care.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SORE LEGS,
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.
$1 50 per bottle, [which often cures.]
Depot No. 146 Chatham-st. Sold No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
GUIZOT ON CHRISTIANITY.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
Second Series of
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, by MAX MULLER, with 31 illustrations. 1 vol. Crown, 8vo, 622 pages. Price $3 50. (Uniform with the first Series.)

MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY, and on the RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS OF THEDAY, by M. GUIZOT.
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WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD. By author of My Farm of Edgewood. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.
DR. LANGE'S COMMENTARY. Vol. 1, $5; Matthew, now ready.
THEOLOGICAL AND HOMILETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Prof. J. P. LANGE, D. D. Edited by Rev. Dr. PH. SCHAFF, assisted by leading divines of the various Evangelical Denominations.
MAINE. (Henry S.) ANCIENT LAW; its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $3 50; half calf extra, $5 50.
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DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
BY
MRS. PERCY B. SHELLEY,
Wife of Shelley, the Poet, author of "Frankenstein," etc., etc.
Cloth, $2; Paper, $1 50.

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF IT.
This is a delightful work, by a lady whose dramatic powers of incident and vigor of romantic conception are not equaled by any of the new and peculiar school of authoresses who produce a novel a month, the name of each scarcely outliving the advent of its successor. The plot is sufficiently involved to stimulate the appetite from chapter to chapter, without confusing complication. English life and aristocratic scenes are set off against American manners and true pictures of life at our own firesides. There are in it charming sketches of balmy and flowery love scenes, painted with a master hand, against a background of broken vows and breaking hearts. The thread of the story is thrilling and absorbing, and deepens and intensifies to the end. It will no doubt command a very large sale. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.

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COAL AND COAL OIL.
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PROF. BOWEN.
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COAL AND COAL OIL; or, The Geology of the Earth. Being a popular description of Minerals and Mineral Combustibles. By Eli Bowen, Professor of Geology. This work should be in the hands of, and read by, all who take any interest in Coal Oil or Coal. Complete in one volume, bound. Price $2.

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HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS.
BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
This series of Twelve Essays on Common-sense Housekeeping has met with the highest encomiums from press and people. The subjects which they treat of are matters that everybody is interested in, and Mrs. Stowe's genius has presented them in a style that combines the fascinations of narrative with the weightier worth of sober dissertation.
The last article in the volume, on Home Religion, is published for the first time, (the others having originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*,) and has received unqualified commendation from the religious press.
Of House and Home Papers the *Congregationalist* says: "They make an invaluable volume, and one which should be owned and consulted by every one who has a house or who wants a home."
The *Zion's Herald* pronounces them "not only the most readable but the most valuable articles on common-sense house-keeping to be found in the English language."
The Table of Contents is: I. The Ravages of a Carpet; II. Home Keeping *versus* House-keeping; III. What is a Home; IV. The Economy of the Beautiful; V. Raking up the Fire; VI. The Lady who does her own Work; VII. What can be got in America; VIII. Economy; IX. Servants; X. Cookery; XI. Our House; XII. Home Religion.
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Young farmers should read our
RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House," "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals," In one large volume.....$2 25
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NEW HAND-BOOKS: "How to write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business." In one large volume.....$2 25
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THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Vocal exercises to the development of the bodily organs, the invigoration of their functions, the preservation of health, and cure of diseases and deformities. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.....$1 75
In addition to these, we have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Photography, &c. Send stamp for catalogue. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GEN. GILLMORE

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,322 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,914 91	2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$2,064,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$1,413,944 87	
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865	760,364 89	$653,569 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital		107,486 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent		160,000 00
		$375,042 11
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.		
Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes		837 13
		$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent		373,800 00
Undivided Balance		$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums	736,813 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc	3,588,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets	$6,938,572 78

The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make $7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
ALBERT G. LEE,
JOSEPH MORRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 27, 1865. DAN'L W. TELLER,

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mitn,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick.
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely.
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims.	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick.	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris.	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secr'y.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL $400,000
100,000 SHARES PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
R. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital $2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the great West (passing via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads).

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Danville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. BECKSCHER.

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.
THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Monthly Dividends of at least Two Per Cent., guaranteed from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The proceeds of the sale of this oil are now accumulating in the company's treasury, and will be disbursed among the stockholders in monthly dividends of at least two per cent. on their investment.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pitnole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 290 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Garrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order.
C. W. COX, Cashier.

C. B. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 31 Park-row.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: **62,860 ACRES.** The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt but along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
ASSETS $282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 78 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

This board is now organized and the calls of Petroleum Stocks take place daily at 12 noon and 3 o'clock P. M. Admission free during this week, after which yearly subscribers will pay $100, and transient visitors 25 cents for each admission.

H. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Sockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

E. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 15.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.

P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,329 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	
		4,629,925 30

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	647,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to $16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 $7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonaric Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENNISTON, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 630 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counsellors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE F. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region. In Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields abou five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.

A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.

J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent, on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to theholders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.

D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of theboard.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN, Nos. 677 and 679 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. Open all night. Rooms by the day or week.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BLOCK HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, N. S.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per centum on $675,000, the amount of its paid-up capital, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th insts.

A. T. STOUT, Treasurer.

Feb. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 14 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst, and opened on the 17th.

BENJ. NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 86 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 15th of February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 2d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,018, the *Guiding Star* 2,616, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay-sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

$2,000 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a new and valuable business, recently perfected, and commends itself to all classes of business men, and controlled by the advertiser. Full particulars given by calling on G. B. FOWLER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 21.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Cross-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE Army clippings, kersey and flannel; for sale by A. S. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brogan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well Known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

JAS. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lake-land, Yaphank and Patchogue at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NOV. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 24 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven at 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,

Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....PAUL PRY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
GENERAL DELIGHT.

Throngs rush to enjoy this brilliant effort, which is proclaimed a new revelation of genius—a companion triumph to old "Solon Shingle's." Its success has already exceeded that of any previous personation of the character in New-York. The manager confidently anticipates for it a career unequaled in splendor even by
LISTON'S ORIGINAL TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN.
OWENS.....as.....PAUL PRY.

The theatre is crowded within fifteen minutes after the opening of the doors. Verbum Sap.

Secure seats in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES
A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK,
CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,
Comprising altogether,
HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given, at 11¾ A. M., 3 and 8¾ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$300
Government.....300
Total.....$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$200
Government.....200
Total.....$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$100
Government.....100
Total.....$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits.....$50
For two-year recruits.....30
For one-year recruits.....20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE,
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL, Are prepared to
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES
To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The best of reference given.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—Certificates of non-indebtedness, bounty, pension, and arrears of pay obtained. GEO. D. WALKER, (late Capt. U. S. A.,) No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y. Box No. 5,343 Post-office.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits, at No. 428

LETTER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY.

An Explanation of how the City Quota was Decided.

Mr. Blunt's Report Reviewed and Criticised.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, New-York City:

GENERAL: In the accounts of troops called for and furnished, kept in this office, it is shown that various States and districts had, on calls prior to that of July last, an excess to their credit, resulting mainly from the long terms of service for which they put in men. Under the call of July 18, 1864, men were permitted by law to enlist for one, two or three years, and the excess above alluded to, was in some places increased under that call, and in other places, an excess was created on account of both the number of men, and the length of the period for which they were accepted.

The acts of Congress, and the pledge of the Government, require that all the above excess should be duly considered in distributing the quotas under the call of Dec. 19.

Whenever the quotas assigned under the call of July 18 were not filled by volunteers enlisted, or credits allowed according to acts of Congress, drafts have been made, and the required number obtained, so that, under the call of July 18, there is no considerable deficiency in any of the States or districts *in the quotas assigned.* But as a large proportion of these quotas was filled by *paper credits*, there was a *deficiency of men under that call.* The President's proclamation of Dec. 19 announces that that call is made to supply this deficiency. The *quotas* under call of July 18 having been filled by men and credits, as authorized by law, the call of Dec. 19 for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, had to be distributed the same as it would have been if there had been no deficiency in men.

Under the call of Dec. 19, it is required—

First—That three hundred thousand (300,000) men (and not credits alone) *shall be obtained.*

The acts of Congress require that the distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of men liable to duty in the different districts, and that due consideration shall be given to every locality for any excess it may have on former calls.

To carry out the foregoing conditions, the total excess in the United States was added, in gross, to the call, and the sum distributed among the districts in proportion to their enrollment; this, giving the gross quota of each district, the *actual excess* belonging to each district was then deducted from this gross quota, and the remainder gives the net quota of the locality under the call of Dec. 19. The sum of these net quotas, makes up the three hundred thousand (300,000) men required.

A formula to make the above distribution correctly and to make it bear with the least possible harshness, has been communicated to the Provost Marshals. As it is not possible to compute the quotas without full information from all the States and districts, it is plain that the figuring of persons who have no other information than what pertains to their respective localities, can lead to no correct results. With the foregoing principles in view, on the 24th of December, the quotas under the call of Dec. 19. were computed upon the best information at hand, regarding the enrollment up to Nov. 30, and reports as far as received, of troops furnished up to Dec. 19.

It was known, at the time of computing these quotas, that vigorous efforts had been going on during the month of December to revise the enrollment, and that the results of these efforts and complete reports of troops raised during the month of December, could not be received until after the 1st of January. This date was looked forward to as likely to furnish more correct data, and also as the time to rectify those errors and omissions which it is impossible to discover until a call is actually made. The approximate quota of the State of New-York, prepared from data on the 30th of November, was 46,821. During the month of December vigorous efforts were made, as before stated, to revise the enrollment, and material reductions in it were made in various States and districts. Accurate calculations, made upon the enrollment, as corrected up to Dec. 31, and complete data as to credits due up to that date, show the true quota of that State to have been on the 1st inst., 61,076.

In reference to the *City of* New-York, the number of men to be raised was fixed at the low figure of 4,433 in the first assignment from two peculiar causes. One related to the amount of credit to which that place was entitled on account of credits for men enlisted in the navy prior to Feb. 24, 1864. It was reported to me by the Chairman of the Volunteer Committee of the New-York Board of Supervisors, in letter dated Dec. 20, 1864, that an agreement had been made between himself and Gen. HAYS, the then Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, "that the two and three years naval men should be apportioned to" the sub-districts of the County of New-York, and reports were made to this office in accordance therewith; by which, of the naval credits allowed by the commission appointed for that purpose, (and which commission considered only the number of men and not their periods of service,) to the first ten districts in New-York, composed of one, two and three years' men, *all* the two and three years' men were put to the credit of the City of New-York, and such naval credits as belonged to Brooklyn and Tarrytown were reported as *one year men*, thus *giving* to each of the districts in New-York City, and *taking from* the districts of Brooklyn and Tarrytown about two or three times as much credit on this account as was right and just. The unfairness and injustice of this distribution escaped notice in the hurry of preparing the approximate quotas between the 20th and 24th of December, but was subsequently discovered and corrected, the *number* of naval men assigned by the commission to the different districts not being disturbed.

Second—It was reported to me that the revision of the enrolment in New-York City, which it was supposed would be completed before the new assignment of quotas was to be made, would result in a reduction of the list by 25 per cent., and the approximate quotas of Dec. 24, were consequently calculated on the assumption that there could be a reduction of 20 per cent. When the actual condition of the enrolment was officially reported, after the 1st of January, it was found that it had not progressed so far as to prove that any material reduction had taken place and the corrected quotas were assigned on the true enrollment, as reported by the Provost Marshal, and as was done elsewhere. The fact that a considerable reduction had taken place in the enrolment of other States, and also in other districts of the State of New-York, contributed to increase the quota of New-York City. These causes created the difference in the quotas assigned on the 24th of December and the 24th of January. The last quotas of the districts in New-York City were prepared in —— the same manner as the quotas of all other districts in the United States, and all the credits due to them have been considered.

Complaint has been made that a hardship is imposed on New-York by increasing her quota, even if correctly done, at so late a day that she cannot raise it by volunteers before the time fixed for draft. There seems to be nothing to show that the *time* of assignment would have made any material difference to the city, between the announcement of the quota of 4,433, and that of 21,019, to wit, 24th of December and 24th of January, the city raised but few volunteers on the smaller quota, and there was nothing to indicate that she would, before the time fixed for draft, have filled either the larger or smaller of the two quotas.

In connection with the complaint made by New-York City, it is proper to state that under the call of July 18, 1864, her quota was 23,140. On that call the city, by the largest estimate that can be made, enlisted but 5,462 men. She secured credit for 19,610 seamen, said to have been enlisted between April, 1861, and February 24, 1864, who were not embraced in the enrollment on which her quota was based. For these she had to pay no bounties, and seems to have been at no further expense than that incurred in collecting and recording the names of the men, and having the sheets containing them bound in a ponderous volume. Of the 5,462, stated above as enlisted to the credit of New-York City since July last, many were fraudulently enlisted and counted several times over, and some of them are still in the City of New-York, repeating their enlistments to fill the present quota.

The conduct of the parties implicated in these frauds is now undergoing official scrutiny. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, as given in the New-York paper of the 28th inst., a report by a committee, consisting of Mr. ORISON BLUNT, appears, which purports to give an account of a visit made by him to my office. The report is as follows:

[Extract.]

REPORT.

"In accordance with the instructions of your honorable body, as per resolution adopted at the meeting held on the evening of the 24th inst., the chairman of your committee at midnight proceeded to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival, he had an interview with Provost-Marshal-General FRY, and endeavored to obtain an explanation (in accordance with the instructions of the board) of the means by which the quota of this county had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three, (4,433,) as announced by him to Brig.-Gen. HAYS, on the 23d ult., to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen, (21,019.)

The chairman of your committee was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable—

First—To the redistribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

Second—To reductions in the enrollment of the country districts of this and other States, which, by materially reducing their population of the men to be raised, render ours comparatively larger.

Third—By the report to the War Department, between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not considered in the first announcement. In some States, the chairman of your committee was assured that the number thus reported was very large.

These were the only explanations which the chairman of your committee could obtain of the astounding increase of our quota.

Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received.

* * * * * * *

Had your committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department, two months earlier than they were, to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this county would have been reduced by at least fifteen thousand (15,000) men."

This report is materially incorrect. Mr. BLUNT not only "*endeavored* to obtain," but he did obtain a *full* explanation "of the means by which the quota of this county had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019)."

He not only acknowledged that the explanation was full, but stated in terms that he understood it perfectly, that it was right, and that he would so inform the people of New-York.

He *was* "shown the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at," and expressed himself satisfied with both the method and calculation. He is not correct in stating that "full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received." No other explanation was promised through Gen. HAYS than that contained in a letter from me to that officer, dated Jan. 24, 1865, which appears in Mr. BLUNT's report, and which I read to him when he was in my office on the 26th inst.

The *incorrectness* of Mr. BLUNT's statement in regard to revising the enrollment is shown by the fact that Mr. BLUNT's letter asking authority to revise the enrollment, addressed to GEN. HAYS, was dated in New-York, *Nov.* 24, 1864. It was presented to me by Gen. HAYS in person on Sunday, the 27th of November, and was answered by me *on Monday, the 28th of November*, agreeing to the proposition with some modifications which were accepted and created no delay. The *injustice* of the statement will be recognized when it is remembered that for more than a year corrections of the enrollment in New-York City have been continually invited. A special appeal for this correction was made by circular from my office, dated June 25, 1864, and repeated Nov. 15, 1864. Copy herewith. During this time additions to and deductions from the enrollment lists in New-York City were continually being made by officers of this bureau. The appeal to the people, represented by the committee to aid in these corrections, received no attention from the committee until the 24th of November, showing that they consumed five months in making a proposition which the department took but one day to adopt; and, furthermore, the committee and the people were at liberty, at any time, without special authority from this department, to correct their enrollments, and in many States this privilege has been fully and advantageously exercised.

Mr. BLUNT is doubtless aware that the increase of the quota of New-York City results in a considerable degree from his action in claiming an undue proportion of the amount of service due on account of naval credits. His report is calculated not only to do injustice to this department, but it has misled the people of New-York, who have confided in him to aid in raising soldiers to strengthen the army and navy. The principles pointed out in the letter, show the incorrectness of various figures and statements made by Mr. BLUNT before the Board of Supervisors.

Without disturbing the manner of determining and distributing the quotas of the districts in the State of New-York, the President has ordered that twenty-five per centum of the quota of each district in the State be set aside until further orders.

I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 32.—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the board is responsible, as a body, for the enrollment, the commissioner of the board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the third day of every month.

Circular No. 24, from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:

The attention of Boards of Enrollment is called to section 6 of the act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, which is in the following words, viz.:

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Boards of Enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards, that their duties, in regard to the correction of the Enrollment, do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all boards must be directed. *The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all in the sub-district who, from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists;* and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that board.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of,

1. Alienage.
2. Non-residence.
3. Over age.
4. Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, Boards of Enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrollment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to, or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and *its actual condition at date of report.*

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Our Quota.

INDIFFERENCE OF OUR CITIZENS—SUPERVISOR BLUNT AND THE BOUNTY BROKERS—THE FORMER AVERAGE TEN MEN DAILY, THE LATTER 275.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of many of our citizens to conclude that the quota of the County of New-York will be filled in *some way.* It may be an unpleasant fact, but it is well that all interested in the perspective draft should know that, under the present management of affairs in this city, the chances are exceedingly small to avoid it. At present we have not less than six thousand men to furnish before the 15th inst. to fill our quota, and from that number, if we persist in allowing Supervisor BLUNT to take the course he is now pursuing, we shall not find, on the 15th of February, a deduction of more than 110. For some time it has been a habit to place the most implicit confidence in the management of affairs at the different county recruiting stations, our citizens thinking that all was going on right; but a slight investigation will develop the fact that the County Volunteer Committee have been the indirect means of discouraging enlistments in this city, and encouraging volunteering *outside of New-York.* Mr. BLUNT pays but one-fifth the amount of hand-money paid by licensed brokers. At his office, a recruit brought by an honest broker is frequently badgered into saying that the party introducing him is not entitled to the hand-money, and the result is, the broker leaves in disgust, affirming that he will never be similarly trapped. This fact may be illustrated by repeating the questions usually asked of the recruit on his application to enlist:

Mr. BLUNT, to the Broker—"Did you bring this man here?"

Broker—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT, to the recruit (pointing to the broker)—"Do you know this man?"

Recruit—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—"When did you first get acquainted with him?"

Recruit—"A short time since."

Mr. BLUNT—Do you know you are entitled to $50 hand-money?"

Recruit—"No, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—"Don't you know this man has brought you here to make $50 out of you; and hadn't you rather have the money yourself than have it paid to him?"

Recruit (regardless of any bargain between him and the broker)—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—(To broker)—"Sir, how dare you come in here for the purpose of swindling a poor man out of his just dues? Leave the building, immediately."

If the broker stops to argue the matter, he is summarily ejected by an officer.

The above colloquy looks perfectly fair at first glance, but when the fact is taken into consideration that the city means something or nothing by offering inducements to brokers to bring recruits, it will be seen that possibly Mr. BLUNT may be exceeding his instructions.

It may be a lamentable statement that brokers are not, as a general thing, influenced entirely by patriotism, but are usually governed by pecuniary considerations. Consequently, if an emigrant recently arrived in this country desires to enlist, but, owing to a long voyage and temporary sickness, is unable to pass the surgeon and is taken under the care of a broker, with the understanding that as soon as he is well he is to join the army, and this broker is to receive fifty dollars for his attentions, the broker, according to the above mode of proceeding, does not receive the money he has spent on the recruit, and will not be disposed to visit the City Hall Park Recruiting-station again. This result tends to deprive the county of the men we are justly entitled to. This matter cannot be more plainly illustrated than by comparing the figures which, in total, show the average enlistments daily by Supervisor BLUNT as 10, and the average enlistments daily by the brokers in this city, for towns in the State, 275. Tammany Hall is one of the principal regular army recruiting establishments, and the number recruited at that rendezvous seldom falls short of forty men daily. The question very naturally suggests itself, Why is this? Simply because *legitimately* at Tammany Hall the broker is offered five times the sum that Mr. BLUNT's offers, and with the certainty of receiving the amount.

Military Execution at Governor's Island.

TRAGIC END OF A BOUNTY-JUMPER.

Yesterday afternoon, Governor's Island was the scene of a solemn and imposing tragedy. JAMES DEVLIN, a deserter from the army, was executed, in the presence of a thousand persons, in accordance with the findings of a court-martial. The sentence was approved by Gen. DIX, Commander of the Department of the East, for the purpose of checking the rapidly increasing crime of desertion. A perfect system of bounty-jumping has been adopted by recruits, until it has become a serious evil, which the authorities have resolved to stop. The accused, JAMES DEVLIN, was about thirty years of age, of compact, well-built form, and five feet nine inches high. His features were full, and his complexion dark, with a sensual face. He first entered the army under his right name, and deserted. He then entered the army under the name of Patrick Dimond, and having deserted a second time, entered the army under the name of Patrick Sully.

DEVLIN was married to a woman about ten years his seniors by whom he had three children. In June last he deserted his wife, and cohabited with a woman at No. 111 Mott-street. His wife becoming incensed at his conduct, recently gave information to the policeman stationed at Gen. DIX's office, which led to his arrest on board the recruiting ship *North Carolina*, on the 20th of January. He was subsequently tried by a court-martial, and convicted of desertion from the First Connecticut Cavalry and the Forty-third New-York Volunteers. The sentence having been approved, the time of execution was fixed between the hours of twelve and two o'clock yesterday.

As soon as DEVLIN's wife heard of his sentence, her affection for the prisoner appears to have returned, and she became almost frantic. On Thursday night she visited the office of Gen. DIX for the purpose of obtaining a reprieve. The General was in Washington, and those at the office could give her no encouragement. Yesterday she went to the island, and obtained permission from the Provost-Marshal to see her husband, who was in the guard-room, on the right of the sallyport of Fort Columbus. The lamentations of the wretched woman were painful to witness. They appeared, however, to have but little effect upon DEVLIN, who maintained his composure throughout the trying interview.

At noon the troops were ordered out on the parade-ground by Capt. RYER, of the Twentieth Battery, Officer of the Day. The coffin of the condemned man was placed on the plateau in the presence of the soldiery, and all minds were fixed upon the dread tragedy which was soon to take place. Visitors gathered in small groups and talked of the execution, while the soldiers moved about in a quiet and subdued manner, which showed that their thoughts were all bent upon the one subject. As the hour for the execution approached, however, they became more animated, and each one seemed anxious to secure a commanding view of the closing scenes.

After remaining beside her husband a short time, Mrs. DEVLIN procured the attendance of Father HEALEY, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, who remained with and comforted the prisoner until the last moment.

At 1 o'clock the firing party, consisting of twelve men belonging to the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Artillery, entered the sallyport of Fort Columbus, preceded by a drum. On hearing the music, the prisoner's wife, who stood near the entrance, fell upon her knees in a paroxysm of agony, calling upon God to look upon her orphan children. Her violence subsided, however, before DEVLIN left his cell. He came forth at the command of Capt. RYER, attended by the priest, who held a prayer-book and golden crucifix in his hands, and took his place between the soldiers, who were drawn up in single file. The order was given, and the solemn procession marched to the parade-ground, when the troops were drawn up, and waiting for the prisoner. DEVLIN was taken close to his coffin, when the officer in command directed him to bid farewell to his wife. Before leaving the cell his hands had been tied securely behind him, so that he could only kiss the poor woman. Mrs. DEVLIN threw her arms around his neck, and gave him an earnest embrace, when she was taken away from the painful scence by a detail of soldiers. Again she gave vent to her agony by crying to God to look upon her poor orphans, her shrieks resounding over the island, so as to be heard to the water's edge. Even this scene, trying as it was to those who witnessed it, did not seem to affect DEVLIN.

The order "Forward!" was then given, and to the solemn music of the "Dead March," the procession moved to the place of execution. Immediately in front of the condemned, four soldiers carried his coffin on a bier. Father HEALEY walked at his side, reading from the prayer-book, the prisoner paying respectful attention, but showing no emotion.

The place selected for the execution was on the beach, just below Castle William, and directly in front of the uppermost poplar tree. The entire garrison of the island, together with the recruits, numbering in all about four hundred men, were drawn up in double lines, forming three sides of a hollow square, the fourth, facing the bay, remaining open. The columns faced each other, and the procession slowly marched between the open ranks, giving all the men an opportunity to see the accused. He was then taken to the place of execution.

All of the inhabitants of the island, both male and female, including many children, appeared to have assembled to witness the execution. Boys and girls, from ten years of age upward, were to be seen passing through the crowd, to obtain a good view of the tragedy. The excellent arrangements of the military, however, prevented too near an approach, but the eagerness of the women to witness the shooting was most disgusting.

After entering the square, the priest prayed with the prisoner about a quarter of an hour, when the sentence of the court-martial was read, and the order for execution was given. At three minutes to two o'clock the white handkerchief was placed over his eyes, and he knelt in front of his coffin. The firing party was drawn up in front of him, and ten men were chosen to fire, two having been reserved, so that, if he were not killed at the first discharge, they could finish the work. By accident, the unloaded musket was reserved, so that each of the guns discharged was loaded.

For three minutes the wretched man knelt motionless, awaiting the order to send him to eternity. To the spectators it seemed an age, so dreadful was the suspense. At precisely two o'clock Capt. RYER gave the order, in a loud, firm voice, "Ready," when the muskets were pointed with steady arms, at the breast of the doomed man. The command "aim," was given, and at a flourish of his sword, ten balls sped upon their deadly errand, passed through his body, and sank into the bay. The body stood poised in the air a moment, and then fell forward with a heavy thud upon the sward. An examination of the remains showed that ten balls had passed through, although there were but eight holes. Four of the bullets had passed through two holes. One of the balls cut the spine in two, and another passed through the right lung. His death must have been instantaneous.

The body remained in the position where it fell until the troops marched by to the music of a quick-step. Many of the men avoided looking at the corpse, marching forward with firm-set features, as though they dreaded the sight; but the majority cast a curious glance at the body, some of them turning to look at it after they had passed. The remains were placed in a coffin and removed, to be given to Mrs. DEVLIN.

Among those present were Col. LUDLOW, Inspector-General of the Department of the East, to whom DEVLIN confessed his crime, and Maj. SEMPLE DIX and Capt. BLAKE, of Gen. DIX's Staff. The execution took place under the direction of Col. BUMFORD, Commandant of the Island, whose arrangements were excellently planned. The utmost courtesy was shown to the members of the press by both those in command of the island and the members of Gen. DIX's Staff.

ANOTHER WESTERN MERCHANT COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.—In August last Mr. THOMAS J. HAND, of Port Huron, Mich., introduced himself to Mr. JONATHAN S. CHRISTIN, of No. 35 Courtlandt-street, wholesaler of boots and shoes, and represented that he owned real estate in Port Huron, and had a tannery there, in which he had invested $16,000, and that he owed only $1,000. Mr. CHRISTIN, accepting HAND's story as true, sold him a stock of $5,000 worth of boots and shoes, at ninety days; but before the expiration of that period he learned that his customer had no assets, either at Port Huron or elsewhere, but was merely a sharp adventurer. Mr. CHRISTIN thereupon preferred a complaint before Justice DODGE, and with a warrant for HAND's arrest, Officer SIEBERT, of Jefferson Market Police Court, and Mr. AARON H. DUNCOMB, Mr. CHRISTIN'S salesman, went to Port Huron and apprehended the accused; but they were compelled to await the arrival of a requisition from Gov. SEYMOUR upon Gov. BLAIR, and HAND's friends, in the mean time, served a writ of habeas corpus, and thus secured the prisoner, whom they at once carried off to Port Sarnia. HAND did not venture from Her Majesty's dominions until last week, when he crossed to Detroit, and was immediately taken into custody by Sheriff E. K. SULLIVAN, and surrendered to Officer SIEBERT. The accused was committed, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail.

Melancholy Occurrence.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS PROSTRATED BY INHALING GAS—ONE SUFFOCATED AND ANOTHER DYING.

A shocking discovery was made at No. 228 Washington-street, Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday. A family of six persons, who had taken possession of the house the day previous, passed the night in a small room in the rear, on the first floor. The weather being very cold, they put up a Franklin stove and lighted a coal fire. Closing the door and windows, they went to sleep, some on the bed, others on the sofa and chairs, while the infant was placed in the cradle. The gas had not been turned off, and that, together with the gas from the stove—one of the lids having been removed—filled the room, from the inhalation of which all became insensible, and the youngest died before their condition was discovered.

The name of the unfortunate family is VAN BUREN. The father, BARNETT VAN BUREN, is aged 43; his wife, EUNICE ANN, 35; three children, respectively named IDA, 12 years old, EDWARD 7, and MYRON 4 years. A sister-in-law, Mrs. MARTIN VAN BUREN, also lived with the family. She was about 25 years old.

Mr. VAN BUREN had rented the house for the purpose of keeping boarders. The goods and furniture were brought in on Thursday, and everything being in confusion, the family occupied temporarily the small apartments in which they were found.

The house had been unoccupied for some time, and was in charge of a colored janitor. He called at noon, more out of curiosity than anything else, to see how they were getting along. Not finding any one astir, he made a noise to attract attention. Presently he heard sounds of distress proceeding from the rear room. He knocked but received no answer. The groaning became more distinct, and at last he ventured to open the door. He found the husband and wife on the bed and the others lying in different postures about the apartment, their faces were frightfully contorted and very black. He ran out of the house and informed Officer DOYER, who was in the neighborhood.

The officer went into the apartment and found the state off affairs just as the Janitor represented. He hoisted the windows and thrown open the door. The fresh air had a reviving effect and some of the unfortunate people began to show signs of life. He summoned Dr. GILPILLEN, who was at the scene in a few moments, and on examining the different parties, pronounced them all alive, with the exception of MYRON, the infant.

The others were still unconscious, but revived somewhat after the application of restoratives, with the exception of Mr. VAN BUREN, who, from appearances was past recovery.

Dr. COCHRAN and Coroner LYNCH arrive some time thereafter, and, by their united efforts, all but the father and the child were partially restored. None of them could speak, however, with the exception of the boy, EDWARD, who, in answer to a question, merely said, "I'm cold."

Everything possible was done in behalf of the family, and toward night they were conveyed to the City Hospital. The mother had not spoken a word. She was kept in ignorance as to the fate of her child.

On examining the apartments it was found that a full head of gas was escaping from the burner. The lid of the stove had been taken off to prevent the fire from burning too rapidly, and had been shut off, and the gas from the coal also had escaped into the room. There was not the slightest ventilation, and the family, going to sleep in that poisonous atmosphere, were doubtless soon rendered helpless. Had they remained undisturbed a few hours longer, not one of them would now be alive. Mr. VAN BUREN was fast sinking last evening, but there is a fair prospect that the others will eventually recover. Mr. VAN BUREN was a carpenter by trade, and lately occupied the position of foreman in the repair-shop of the Brooklyn Railroad Company. Coroner LYNCH summoned a jury, who viewed the body of the child. An investigation into the circumstances will be made to-day. The melancholy event caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood.

Arrival of the U. S. Supply Steamship Newbern.

The United States supply steamship *Newbern*, Capt. WASHBURNE, arrived at this port yesterday, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe.

Annexed is a list of her officers:

Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. Y. Holley; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Goosning; Ensigns, Chas. Frathen, F. G. R. Lennan, O. M. Nash and Samuel H. Dawson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, and F. D. Hochkiss; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Robert E. Murray, and Chas. N. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, Joshua Cock Jr., E. V. B. Smith, John McAllister, and Geo. A. Pejune; Surgeon's Stewart, Hiram L. Ellis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 134 East Forty-fifth-street, was at work on the Third-avenue Railroad track, near Forty-ninth-street, when a team ran against him and prostrated him on the track, and car No. 61, which was approaching at full speed, passed over his body. He was taken up dead. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and the jury found that the occurrence was accidental. FITZPATRICK was a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on Thursday evening at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the following officers were elected: Edwin A. Stevens, Commodore; Wm. H. McVickar, Vice-Commodore; Alexander Major, Rear-Commodore; Robert S. Hone, Treasurer; Hamilton Morton, Secretary; Alfred W. Craven, Measurer. Regatta Committee: George L. Schuyler, Wm. W. Shippen, N. Pen Hosack.

POSTPONED.—The meeting at the Academy of Music in behalf of the Patriot Orphan Home, noticed for to-night, has been unavoidably postponed to Saturday evening, the 18th instant.

Burleigh Delivered Up to the United States.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Friday, Feb. 3.

BURLEIGH, the Lake Erie raider, was delivered to the United States Provost-Marshal at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., this morning at 4 o'clock.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Large Number of Bills Introduced—New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Bill—Possible Failure of the Bounty Bill.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

The Assembly passed to-day the resolution concurring in the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States. There was a brief discussion of the resolution before its adoption, not permitted to extend to any great length. The firing of cannon announces, as I am writing, that New-York has spoken in favor of Freedom.

A large number of bills have been introduced in the Assembly to-day—more, the clerks estimate, than on any previous day of the session. Among these is one introduced by Mr. STEWART, of New-York, which provides to incorporate "The East River Toll Bridge Company, for the purpose of erecting, maintaining and managing a bridge over the East River, between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn." Mr. STEWART also introduced a bill to change the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts of New-York City. The bill provides that the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards shall constitute the Third Judicial District, and the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards shall constitute the Fourth.

The discouragement in regard to the bounty question still continues. Members despair apparently of ever reaching any conclusion on the subject, and seem very much inclined to let it altogether alone.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Central Park, North and East River Railroad.

The Shean's Head and Sea Shore Railroad.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery-place Railroad.

Regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, giving his opinion that the Hudson River Railroad Company has the right to run horse-cars from Thirtieth-street to Chambers-street, and charge passengers taking the cars ten cents, but it has no right to charge through passengers additional fare.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WHITE—To establish the Cornell University, and appropriating to it the sale of the public lands granted to the State by the Congress of 1862.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Incorporating the New-York Dental College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the manufacture of gas.

Relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York.

Authorizing Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States

Increasing the salaries of the New-York Receiver of Taxes and his clerks.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Portchester Savings Bank.

For the appointment of commissioners to remove the capital from Albany.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Central Railroad Company, New-York.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

Relative to the Clerk of Kings County.

Amending the charter of the New-York Medical College.

For a Horse Railroad from Hunter's Point to Calvary Cemetery.

Authorizing the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to extend their tracks from King's Bridge to Fifty-ninth-street.

Incorporating the Long Island Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the act relative to the Savings Banks in New-York and Kings Counties.

Incorporating the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Accidental Insurance Company.

Incorporating the New-York College of Dentistry.

Extending the time for the completion of the Central Park Hotel and the Grand Hotel.

Amending the charter of the New-York College of Medicine.

To regulate convict labor.

Incorporating the New-York Pleasure Club.

Incorporating the Long Island Savings Bank.

For the formation of a Metropolitan Conveyance Company.

Incorporating the Ellsworth Social Club of Brooklyn.

The Senate resolutions ratifying the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States, was adopted by yeas, 72; nays, 40. Adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Am. Gold.....	208¼	200	Reading R.....b10	104¾
40,000	do.....	208⅜	900	Clev. & Pitts.....	79
5,000	do.....s3	208⅜	1000	Clev. & Tol.....	118
50,000	do.....b3	209	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	91¾
10,000	do.....s3	208¾	300	Chi. & N. W.....	33⅜
20,000	do.....	208⅜	200	do.....s3	33⅜
10,000	do.....	208⅜	200	do.....	33⅜
60,000	do.....	209	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	62⅜
700	N. Y. Cen. R.....	106⅛	100	do.....s5	62⅜
1300	Erie Railway...s3	70⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C...b3	82
200	do.....s30	70⅜	200	do.....	91⅜
200	do.....	71	1000	Cumb. Coal..	s10 44⅜
200	do.....s3	71⅛	100	do.....b3	44⅜
200	do.....b10	71⅜	100	do.....b3	44⅜
100	Hudson R. R.....	103⅝	500	do.....s10	44

Stock market very dull on the call, and continued so after. Gold strong on the call, and sold after the call up to 210. At close of report it stood at 209⅞.

SAFETY MATCHES—(not matrimonial, but lucifer,) of an admirable kind, are manufactured on an English patent, by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston, and sold in this city by J. P. DIMMOCK, No. 491 Broadway. They can only be ignited by rubbing on a specially-prepared surface at the bottom of the box; aside from this, you may rub them, knock them, stamp on them, and they will not take fire. They are inodorous, and every way inoffensive, while their use will save us from many conflagrations. We heartily commend them to general adoption.—*Tribune.*

From the New-York Dispatch.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S reputation as an oculist and aurist is world-wide. His efforts in restoring sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf have, in frequent instances, been next to the miraculous. Patients who have been without sight for years, or who have not heard a sound since infancy, have, in his hands, in an exceedingly short time, been restored to the use of the lost faculty. The Doctor also treats scientifically all diseases of the head, chest, lungs, throat, etc., etc.

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So all men wish that health may stay.
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Victims of vertigo, headache, fever, care,
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Let the whole world PLANTATION BITTERS use,
And all the nations shall have health and peace.

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